

THE NEW HAT SORT
IS HEADQUARTERS FOR
HATS, CAPS,
AND
Gents' Furnishing Goods.
THE LARGEST LINE OF
Hats and Caps
In Men's and Youth's Sizes of the very latest
styles ever brought to the city.
Also the Finest Line of Neckwear
EVER OFFERED.

FOUR-IN-HAND TIES

Of latest designs, for Men and Boys. Men and boys Fancy Shirts, Night Shirts.
Jersey Jackets, Bicycle Shirts, Bicycle Hose. Latest styles in Earl &
Wilson collars. Children's Flannel Waists and Fancy Caps.

Silk Umbrellas, Revolving Roller Trunks, Traveling Bags, Valises, Etc., Etc.

SPANGLER & WADE,

No 4 East Main Street, - - - MASSILLON, OHIO.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCaughy, Attorney at Law, office
over DeLuehn's Arcade Store, Erie street,
Massillon, Ohio.
COLE & REINOLD, Attorneys at Law and
Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store
Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.
WILLSON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law,
Rooms Nos. 11 and 11 1/2 Opera Block.
ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S.
Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for
New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public
Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South
Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict atten-
tion to all business entrusted to his care in Stark
and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio.
Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.
FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massil-
lon, Ohio. \$150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, Pres-
ident, C. Steese Cashier.
GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad
Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manu-
facturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made
in all cities and towns in the United States.
P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale
cigar dealer. Factory corner Erie and Tremont
streets.
PHIL. BLUMENSCHN, wholesale and retail
dealer in cigars. Factory a store room
No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCall & Co., Druggists. Prescrip-
tion works specially. Dealers in station-
ery, blank books and school supplies. A full
line of druggists' sundries.
Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines,
and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy arti-
cles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House,
Massillon, Ohio.

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humburger &
Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas adminis-
tered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Un-
derwriter, No. 25 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

WATKINS BROS., Dry Goods, Notions, Etc.,
No. 20, East Main street.

HUMBURGER & SON, dealers in general Dry
Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8
East Main street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUS, M.D.
Physician and Surgeon,
Office hours, 8:30 to 10:30 A. M.,
12 M. to 2 P. M.,
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.
Office in H. Buntly's block, formerly occupied
by Dr. Barlick. Near corner of Main and Erie
streets. Residence 211 East Main street.

H. C. ROYER, M.D.

SURGEON.
Office hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.,
12 M. to 2 P. M.,
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.
Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

D. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homoeopathic Prac-
titioner. Office No. 55 East Main street, Mas-
sillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 9 A. M., 1 to 5
and 7 to 9 P. M. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks,
Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc.
No. 5 South Erie street.
C. P. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5
West Main street.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and
Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

H. E. SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Nov-
elty Pumps, Engines, Mill and Mining
Machinery. Works on South Erie street.
RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Thrashing
Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Trac-
tion Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, etc.

M. ASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Hood
& Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a su-
perior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith
iron.

M. ASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufac-
turers Green Glass Hollow Ware Beer Bot-
tles, Flasks, etc.

M. ASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY
Manufacturers of Bridges, Iron and Gen-
eral Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. WATKINS & SON, Established in 1832. For-
warding and Commission Merchant and
dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware-
house in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

TINNERS.

H. ENRY F. OHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tin-
ware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14
West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real
Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

GENERAL MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

WHEAT—Lower: Oct., 71 1/2 @ 71 3/4; Nov.,
70 3/4 @ 71; Dec., 70 1/4 @ 70 3/4.
CORN—Lower: Oct., 34 1/2 @ 34 3/4; Nov.,
34 1/4 @ 34 1/2; Dec., 34 1/4 @ 34 1/2.
OATS—Lower: Oct., 23 1/2 @ 24; Nov.,
23 1/4 @ 23 1/2; Dec., 23 1/4 @ 23 1/2.
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork: Lower: Oct.,
\$8.45; Nov., \$8.45; Dec., \$8.45.
CATTLE—Market steady. We quote:
Choice Shipping Cattle.....\$4.80 @ 5.25
Good Shipping Steers.....4.25 @ 4.75
Medium steers.....3.60 @ 4.20
HOGS—Market firm. Sales ranged from
\$3.65 @ 4.45 for light; 4.20 @ 4.60 for heavy.
Wool—Active and prices better.
Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana and
Eastern Iowa.
Coarse, tub, 20 @ 23; Medium, tub, 20 @ 23;
Fine, unwashed, 19 @ 22; Medium, unwashed,
25 @ 26; Coarse, unwashed, 23 @ 25;
Bury, unwashed, 14 @ 16; Fine, washed,
22 @ 25; Medium, washed, 30 @ 32; Coarse,
washed, 28 @ 30.
Nebraska, Dakota, Minnesota, Kansas and
Western Nebraska.
Fine, unwashed, 17 @ 22; Medium, un-
washed, 22 @ 24; Coarse, unwashed, 21 @ 23.

NEW YORK.

WHEAT—Lower: Oct. 2, October 83 1/2 @
84; Nov., 84 1/2 @ 85; Dec., 85 1/2 @ 86.
CORN—Quiet; Mixed Western Spot, 45
@ 46 1/2 Oct.
MILWAUKEE.
WHEAT—Lower: Cash, 71 1/2 @ 72 1/4;
Nov., 72 1/4 @ 73; Dec., 73 1/4 @ 74.
CORN—Firm at 35; No. 2, OATS—
Firm; No. 2 White, 24; Rye—Dull; 55 1/2
for No. 1.

ST. LOUIS.

WHEAT—Lower: No. 2, Red, October, 73
@ 73 1/2; Nov., 74 @ 74 1/2; Dec., 74 1/2 @ 75.
CORN—October, 33 1/2 @ 34; Nov., OATS—
25c. Provisions—Pork cash; 9 3/4 @ 9 1/2.
Lard—5 1/2 @ 5 3/4.

BALTIMORE.

WHEAT—Lower: No. 2 Winter
Fed Spot and Oct., 80 1/2 @ 81; Nov., 81 1/2 @
82 1/2; Dec., 82 1/2 @ 83 1/2.
CORN—Quiet; Oct., 43 1/2 @ 44; Nov.,
44 1/2 @ 45; Dec., 45 1/2 @ 46.
OATS—Western White, 15 @ 15 1/2;
Mixed, 14 @ 14 1/2.
Lard—2 @ 2 1/2.

LIVERPOOL.

October 4, 1886.
Messrs. Houghton & Co. advise by cable that
American apples met with a good demand at the
sales there today. Parcels of steamers Gallia
from Boston, Novichia and Republic from New
York, were offered at auction, and the following
prices obtained for good stock:
BALDWIN—11 @ 17 1/2.
GREENING—12 @ 18.
HARRISON—18 @ 16 1/2 @ 17 1/2.
KILGUS—22 @ 24 1/2.

MASSILLON.

Wheat, per bushel.....to 72
Oats.....to 25
Corn.....to 37
Barley.....to 65
Hay, per ton.....to 9
Eggs per doz.....to 14
Chickens per lb.....to 15
Potatoes.....to 39 to 35

DR. PRICE'S
PURE
CREAM
BAKING
POWDER
SOLD ONLY IN CANS
DR. PRICE'S
SPECIAL
FLAVORING
EXTRACTS
NATURAL FRUIT
FLAVORS

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and
Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains
no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's
Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

In gathering wild flowers, autumn
leaves, or picking in the woods, we
are more or less exposed to danger from
poisoning by ivy or other wild vines and
shrubs. The poison is under certain
circumstances readily absorbed by the
blood, and painful swellings or eruptions
are caused. Such affections Hood's Sas-
saparilla readily cures, as it expels all
impurities from the blood. Even in
cases of poisoning by Paris green, Hood's
Sassaparilla has been remarkably success-
ful. It should be kept constantly in the
house for all blood disorders. Hood's
Sassaparilla is prepared by C. I. Hood &
Co., Lowell, Mass., and is sold by all
druggists. 100 Doses \$1.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instru-
mental and Vocal Music. Address box 352,
Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and
State streets.

NEWS SUMMARY.

**A General Review of the Condition
of Crops in the Northwest.**

**A Number of States Forbid the Im-
portation of Illinois Cattle.**

**The Steamer La Mascotte Burst Her
Boiler on the Mississippi River.**

A GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 6.—Shortly after
noon yesterday the steamer La Mas-
cotte, bound from Grand Tower, Ill.,
to Cape Girardeau, Mo., exploded her
boilers opposite Neeley's Landing, and
was burned to the water's edge. The
wreck floated nearly a mile below Wil-
lard's Landing, where it lodged on the
shore. The reports of the accident are
very meager and a full list of the
killed and wounded cannot be ob-
tained. The towboat Eagle was with-
in sight when the explosion took place,
and rendered valuable assistance, re-
scuing all who were left alive. The
Eagle took thirty-five persons to Cape
Girardeau. No list of passengers
could be obtained, as the register is
lost, and her surviving officers were
too excited to tell who was on board.
The following persons, all from
Cape Girardeau, are known to be lost:
Judge Hager and wife, Miss Krieger,
daughter of Christ Krieger, Mrs.
William H. Wheeler and two children,
Fritz Lind, Charles Ansel, colored.
Two chambermaids and an unknown
lady and two children are also known
to be lost. The bodies of the last three
and one chambermaid were recovered
and taken to Cape Girardeau on the
Eagle. J. R. Perkins, first clerk, Miss
Julia Rabich, of Cape Girardeau, and
first engineer Porter are supposed to
be lost. Out of the crew of twenty-
four, fourteen are saved, and the total
loss of life is placed between eighteen
and twenty-two. Those known to be
badly injured are Lena Bachman,
daughter of George Bachman, of Cape
Girardeau, and Lon Adams, the first
mate. Among the saved are Capt. J.
B. Thompson, Henry Leoney, stew-
ard, James V. Donohoe, pilot, J. J.
Harlan, second clerk, and D. C. Mantz,
second engineer.

CHICAGO, Oct. 4.—The following crop
summary has been compiled by the
Farmers' Review: The crop returns for
the week in a general way, show that
corn is well matured throughout the
entire western belt, and sufficiently so
to withstand the heavy frosts of the
last three days of the week. In Mis-
souri and Kentucky corn is ready for
husking and cribbing. In Iowa and
Illinois husking will begin about Oct.
10. The reports showing the average
yield vary but slightly from the former
estimates, which are considerably un-
der those of the preceding five years.
In fifteen Illinois counties four report
25 bushels to the acre, five report 25
bushels, three 30 bushels, two 40 bush-
els, and one 60 bushels. In seventeen
counties of Iowa one reports 10 bush-
els, three 15 bushels, two 20 bushels,
three 25 bushels, one 30 bushels, four
35 bushels, one 40 bushels, and two
45 bushels. The averages continue
good for Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan,
and low in Wisconsin, Missouri, and
Kansas.

Plowing for the fall sowing of wheat
is progressing, and in many parts of
Illinois, Missouri, Kansas, and Ken-
tucky is completed and some seeding
has been done. The wheat movement
in Dakota is now light, a great deal of
wheat having been marketed. The
ruling prices are 50 to 55 cents per
bushel. The movement is slow in
Minnesota at 55 to 63 cents. In Illi-
nois very little wheat is being sold,
with prices at 60 to 75 cents. In Iowa
the wheat movement is fair at 50 to 60
cents. In Ohio considerable wheat is
being marketed at 65 to 78 cents. In
Missouri the wheat movement has fallen
off, with ruling prices at 50 to 72
cents. In Kansas there is scarcely any
wheat moving, with prices at 50 to 70
cents. In Michigan wheat is freely
marketed at 69 to 73 cents. In Wis-
consin there is a fair movement at 65
to 75 cents.

The tenor of the reports shows that
hogs generally are healthy, with a
somewhat lighter run than usual, while
cattle are looking better with im-
proved prices.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Oct. 4.—The
State Board of Health has finally
listened to the importunities of the
State veterinarian, Paul Paquin, and
quarantined for nine days against
the shipment of cattle from the follow-
ing localities: Lake Cook, Du Page,
Kane, Kendall, Will, Kankakee, and
Iroquois counties, of Illinois; New-
town, Jasper, Lake, Porter, and La
Porte counties, of Indiana; the entire
State of Ohio and Province of Quebec,
Canada. The attorney general and
other State officers think that the law
is not adequate for such a step.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 4.—Gov. Hub-
bard has issued a proclamation estab-
lishing a quarantine against Illinois
cattle during the epidemic in that
State.

BISMARCK, Dakota, Oct. 4.—Gov.
Pierce has issued a proclamation for-
bidding the importation into the Terri-
tory of cattle from Chicago not accom-
panied by a certificate of health from
the office of the Illinois State veteri-
narian or the United States inspector.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 4.—In conse-
quence of the out-break of pleuro-pneu-
monia in the large stock-yards at Chi-
cago the State Board of Health has is-
sued a proclamation declaring quaran-
tine against the importation of cattle
from that State.

GENERAL NEWS.

Snow fell Saturday in northern
Michigan to the depth of three inches.
The republicans of New Jersey have
nominated B. Frank Howay for gov-
ernor.

A hail and snowstorm prevailed
Thursday in the Marquette (Mich.)
section.

Chicago still leads Detroit in the
contest for the base-ball championship
by five games.

A slight shock of earthquake was
experienced in San Francisco about 8
o'clock Monday morning.

O. J. Beam, a defaulting banker of
Avon, Illinois, has been lodged in
Jail for a term of two years.

Delegates from various colored base-
ball clubs are soon to meet at Pitts-
burg and form a national league.

John F. Andrew, of Boston, for gover-
nor.

Jasper Hubbard, a farmer of Rolling
Prairie, hanged himself in a barn at
Wauwatosa, Wis. He was 65 years
old.

Samuel J. Randall was renominated
for congress Thursday by the demo-
crats of the Third Pennsylvania Dis-
trict.

A party of boys, hunting on a farm
near Ozark, Arkansas, accidentally
killed John Walker, a prominent at-
torney.

Pittsburg had a trades procession,
Monday, which extended for twelve
miles and consumed three hours in
passing.

Admiral Porter, who recently sus-
tained severe injuries by a carriage ac-
cident in Massachusetts, lies very ill at
Newport.

In a race of twenty miles and return,
sailed off Newport Friday, the Ameri-
can yacht Sachem defeated the British
cutter Miranda.

The Rock Island road expects to run
trains to Topeka by the end of the
year, and in due time to extend its
tracks to El Paso.

Four acres of land at Plaquemine,
Louisiana, caved into the Mississippi
river, completing the wreck of the
front portion of the town.

The reserve of the New York banks
decreased over \$3,000,000 last week.
They now hold less than \$6,000,000 in
excess of the 25 per cent rule.

The supreme court has denied a new
trial to T. J. Claverius, convicted at
Richmond, Va., of the murder of his
cousin, Fanny Lillian Madison.

D. M. Chadwick, a notorious coun-
terfeiter, was captured at Albany, in
the act of making base coin, by secre-
tary service officers from New York.

The Wisconsin Woman Suffrage As-
sociation elected officers at their meet-
ing in Racine Thursday, Mrs. Olma
Bawn, of Racine, being chosen Presi-
dent.

E. E. Henry, a druggist of Omro,
Wis., drank carbolic acid in mistake
for beef extract, Thursday morning,
and died in great agony within ten
minutes.

At Belleville, Illinois, a great sensa-
tion was created by an attempt by
Justice Shallenar to kill Dr. Washing-
ton West, on account of domestic
trouble.

The democrats of Dakota have nomi-
nated M. H. Dav for delegate to Con-
gress. He favors the submitting of
the question of division to a vote of
the people.

Judge Bagby has decided that the
Chicago board of trade has the right to
control the manner in which the quo-
tations on its floor are distributed to
the public.

Miss Louisa Weeks, whose funeral
was held in Chicago Saturday, was 100
years old. She was born in Maine, and
for many years was the head of a Shak-
er village.

The Vanderbilt management Thurs-
day declared a quarterly dividend of 1
per cent on New York Central, but
made no dividend for Lake Shore or
Michigan Central.

Texas fever has broken out among
cattle in Mt. Zion Township, Macon
County, Ill. The afflicted stock were
recently purchased in Chicago, and
came from Iowa.

About one hundred masked men at
Steelville, Missouri, lynched R. P. Wal-
lace, the alleged murderer of the Logan
family at Cuba. The prisoner refused
to confess.

At Clinton, Ill., Thursday, the demo-
crats of the Fourteenth District nomi-
nated William Voorhees, of Decatur,
for congress. He is a cousin of Sena-
tor Voorhees, of Indiana.

Two policemen of Paso del Norte,
armed with rifles, pursued a Mexican
across the Rio Grande, wounded him
seriously, and took him back to Mexi-
can soil by forcing the river.

It is stated that one of the Chicago
roads is hauling flour from St. Paul at
\$15 per car-load, and paying \$16 50
thereon for transfers, bridge tolls, and
divisions with connecting roads.

William E. Gould, defaulting cashier
of the First National Bank of Port-
land, pleaded guilty Thursday in the
United States court, and was sen-
tenced to ten years' imprisonment.

The collector of customs at St. John,
New Brunswick, would not permit the
bark Orient to fly the Irish flag in that
harbor. Her officers yielded when they
found themselves liable to a fine
of \$500.

H. K. Simonds resigned the presi-
dency of a national bank at Greenfield,
Massachusetts, because of the discov-
ery that he had freely discounted his
own paper without advising the di-
rectors.

The governing bodies of the Good
Templars—the American and English
R. W. Grand Lodges—have adjusted
their differences, and at a meeting to
be held in Saratoga, N. Y., next May,
will become one body.

While weighing out gunpowder, a
merchant at Brighthelm, Ind., dropped
a lighted cigar into the keg. The
building was wrecked by the explosion
which followed, and three men can not
survive the injuries received.

Adolph Gordon, a counterfeiter, was
discharged from prison at Jackson,
Mich., Thursday, after serving five
years. He was immediately rearrested
for counterfeiting in the prison,
molds and dies being found in his cell.

At a branch Irish league meeting
held in New York last Sunday, several
speakers declared against further con-
tributions to the Parnell fund, until
an accounting is had for the \$1,000,000
or more already sent across the Atlan-
tic.

Professor Wiley, the chemist of the
agr cultural department, who has
charge of the sugar-making experi-
ments at Fort Scott, telegraphs that he
has met with complete success in ex-
tracting saccharine matter from sor-
ghum.

Justice Gordon of the Pennsylvania
Supreme Court has decided that the
store-order system, under the act of
June 29, 1881, was unconstitutional
and void, inasmuch as by it "persons
are prevented from making their own
contracts."

Frank S. Bond, president of the
Green and Crescent railway system,
who is about to accept the vice presi-
dency of the St. Paul road, will doubt-
less succeed Alexander Mitchell in the
presidency, next June, as the latter
desires to retire.

A monument to the memory of the
Stevenson county soldiers who fell in
the Black Hawk war was dedicated

Thursday at a point nine miles from
Luna, Ill. The remains of twelve sol-
diers and two civilians were buried at
the foot of the shaft.

Excessive supplies of hogs at the
Chicago yards have within three days
caused a break of 35 to 50 cents per
hundred, inflicting heavy losses upon
country shippers. The receipts thus
far this year are five thousand head
per week over last year.

The application for a writ of habeas
corpus by Joseph C. Mackin, now serv-
ing a term at the Joliet Penitentiary
for perjury, committed in Chicago in
connection with the investigation of
election frauds, was denied Thursday
by the Illinois Supreme Court.

Two hunters shot into the packing
house of the Dittmar Powder Works at
Bay Chester, N. Y., Thursday, causing
an explosion, which blew four men in-
to fragments and destroyed the struc-
tures. Small portions of the victims'
bodies were picked up 600 feet from
the works.

Captain T. E. Halleck, of New York,
has purchased the log house at City
Point, Virginia, in which General
Grant wrote the order announcing the
terms of General Lee's surrender, and
will sell or give it to the Grant Monu-
ment association, to be re-erected in
Riverside park.

A squad of police raided a section of
the salvation army as they were parad-
ing the streets of Wilkes Barre, Pa.,
with drums and flags Sunday night and
arrested Daniel Morgan, the leader,
and four others. When taken before
the mayor they dropped on their knees
and prayed. They were sent to jail in
default of funds to pay a \$3 fine each
for disorderly conduct.

The Kansas farmer's crop report for
the State says a large acreage of wheat
has been sown and that most of it is
up and growing well. Corn is not
more than 60 per cent of a full crop,
but there is some old corn on hand.
There is plenty of feed to carry the
farmers with all their stock through
the winter. Live stock is in good con-
dition.

The trial of Paul Grottkau and other
Milwaukee socialists charged with par-
ticipation in the May riots, and of
Robert Schilling and other Knights of
Labor indicted for conspiracy in boy-
cotting union cigar-makers, were to
have come off next week, but will be
postponed because the Supreme court
is not ready to decide the question of
jurisdiction.

The Knights of Labor assembled
Monday at Richmond in annual con-
vention. Governor Lee delivered an
address of welcome. Frank J. Farrell,
the colored delegate from New York,
who had been refused quarters at a
hotel, was selected to introduce T. V.
Powderly to the gathering. When the
speeches closed, cheers were given for
the governor of Virginia, and the dele-
gates proceeded in secret session.

A curious phenomenon has occurred
at Chinapla, in the State of Mexico.
Within a few days past tremendous
subterranean reports were heard,
though at the time the meteorological
conditions were perfect, there being
no unusual aspect of the sky nor the
slightest rain. The people of the town
were filled with alarm, and an investi-
gation was made, by which it was dis-
covered that a high hill in the vicinity
had been completely divided into two
parts by some powerful force.

Special dispatches report frost all
over Kentucky. About half of the to-
bacco crop is uncut, and so much has
been injured that one-half to three-
quarters of it will make only frosted
lugs. Tobacco in low lands is much
damaged while that on uplands is lit-
tle hurt. An experienced broker and
handler thinks the frost will much im-
pair the quality but not reduce the
quantity of the crop. Reports from
the famous Flat L

THE GREAT DEADWOOD MYSTERY.

BY BRET HARTE.

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PART IV.

F Mrs. Rightbody's friends had been astounded by her singular and unexpected pilgrimage to California soon after her husband's decease; they were still more astounded by the information, a year later, that she was engaged to be married to Mr. Ryder, of whom only the want history was known, that he was a Californian, and former correspondent of her husband. It was undeniable that the man was wealthy, and evidently no mere adventurer; it was rumored that he was courageous and manly; but even those who delighted in his odd humor were shocked at his grammar and slang. It was said that Mr. Ryder had but one interview with his father-in-law elect, and returned so supremely disgusted that the match was broken off. The horse-staling story, more or less garbled, found its way through lips that pretended to deny it, yet eagerly repeated it. Only one member of the Rightbody family—and a new one—saved them from utter ostracism. It was young Mr. Ryder, the adopted son of the prospective head of the household, whose culture, manners and general elegance fascinated and thrilled Boston with a new sensation. It seemed to many that Miss Alice should, in the vicinity of this rare exotic, forget her former enthusiasm for a professional life; but the young man was puffed by society, and various plans for diverting him from any mesalliance with the Rightbody family were concocted.

It was a wintry night, and the second anniversary of Mr. Rightbody's death, that a light was burning in his library. But the dead man's chair was occupied by young Mr. Ryder, adopted son of the new proprietor of the mansion; and before him stood Alice, with her dark eyes fixed on the table.

"There must have been something in it, Joe, believe me. Did you never hear your father speak of him?"

"Never."

"But you say he was college bred, and born a gentleman, and in his youth he must have had many friends?"

"Alice," said the young man gravely, "when I have done something to redeem my name and wear it again before these people, before you, it would be well to revive the past. But till then—"

But Alice was not to be put down. "I remember," she went on, scarcely heeding him, "that when I came in that night papa was reading a letter and seemed to be disconcerted."

"A letter?"

"Yes; but," added Alice, with a sigh, "when we found him here insensible, there was no letter on his person. He must have destroyed it."

"Did you ever look among his papers? If found it might be a clue?"

The young man glanced toward the cabinet. Alice read his eyes and answered:

"Oh, dear, no! The cabinet contained only his papers, all perfectly arranged—you know how methodical were his habits—and some old business and private letters, all carefully put away."

"Let us see them," said the young man, rising.

They opened drawer after drawer; files upon files of letters and business papers accurately filed and filed. Suddenly Alice uttered a little cry and picked up a quavering paper knife lying at the bottom of a drawer.

"It was missing the next day and never could be found; he must have mislaid it here. This is the drawer, said Alice eagerly.

Here was a clue. But the lower part of the drawer was filled with old letters not labeled, yet neatly arranged in files. Suddenly he stopped and said, "Put them back, Alice, at once."

"Why?"

"Some of these letters are in my father's handwriting."

"The more reason why I should see them," said the girl impatiently. "Here you take part and I'll take part and we'll get through quicker."

There was a certain decision and independence in her manner which he had learned to respect. He took the letters and in silence read them with her. They were old college letters, so filled with boyish dreams, ambitions, aspirations, and Utopian theories, that I fear neither of those young people even recognized their parents in the dead ashes of the past. They were both grave, until Alice uttered a little hysterical cry and dropped her face in her hands. Joe was instantly beside her.

"It's nothing, Joe, nothing. Don't read it, please; please, don't. It's so funny it's so very queer?"



"It's nothing, Joe, nothing. Don't read it," said the girl, after a slight, half-playful struggle, taken the letter from his hand. Then he read aloud the words written by his father thirty years ago:

"I thank you, dear friend, for all you say about my wife and boy. I thank you for reminding me of my boyish compact. He will

be ready to fulfill it, I know, if he loves those his father loves, even if you should marry years later. I am glad for your sake, for both our sakes, that it is a boy. Heaven send you a good wife, dear Adams, and a daughter, to make my son equally happy."

Joe Sibley looked down, took the half-laughing, half-weepful face in his hands, kissed her forehead, and, with tears in his grave eyes, said, "Amen!"

I am inclined to think that this sentiment was echoed heartily by Mrs. Rightbody's former acquaintances, when, a year later, Miss Alice was united to a professional gentleman of honor and renown, yet who was known to be the son of a convicted horse thief. A few remembered the previous Californian story, and found corroboration therefor; but a majority believed it a just reward to Miss Alice for her conduct to Mr. Ryder, and, as Miss Alice cheerfully accepted it in that light, I do not see why I may not end my story with happiness to all concerned.

THE END.

AMONG THE "COFFEE BOILERS."

How an Army "Picnic in the Woods" Was Broken Up by Shot and Shell.

After a little while the first sergeant came to me and said: "You seem to be tired. Go to the rear with the caissons after ammunition." I handed the heavy sponge staff to another cannonier and walked to the caissons. Mounting on the empty chests I rode to the rear, where the ammunition wagons were parked. A portion of the road we traveled over ran within three-fourths of a mile of a heavy Confederate redoubt, out of whose embrasures the muzzles of large black guns were thrust. To the right of this piece of road was an open field of thin, poverty-creating soil; beyond the field was a forest. Thickly scattered among the trees, and grouped at the edge of the open field in the shade, were those cowards, the "coffee boilers." Gangs of officers' servants and many refugee negroes were there. Pack mules loaded with pots, frying pans, crispicks, and bags of clothing stood tied to trees. White capped army wagons, with six mules harnessed to them, stood at the edge of the woods. The drivers of these wagons were drinking coffee with friendly "boilers," and they were probably frightening one another by telling blood-curdling tales of desperate but mythical battles they had been engaged in. Fires were burning brightly in the forest, and thin columns of smoke arose above the trees. I could almost smell the freshly-made Rio and the broiled bacon. It was as though a huge picnic were going on in the woods. The scene angered me. I knew that the "coffee boilers" were almost to a man bounty-jumping cowards, and I wanted the camp broken up.

The Confederates in redoubt allowed us to pass to the rear without firing on us; but we were empty and not worth powder and shot. Arriving at the park of the ammunition train we filled our ammunition chests, and then began the return march. When the full caissons came out of the woods on to the portion of the road which was exposed to the fire from the fort I saw the Confederate gunners spring to their cannon. I looked at the camp of the "coffee boilers." They were enjoying life. I leaned forward and clasped my knees with excess of joy as I realized what was about to occur. The Confederate gunners were going to try to blow up our caissons. I was confident that they could not hit us, and was also confident that their attempt would bloodily disturb the camp of the "boilers" and hangers-on. We broke into a trot, then into a gallop, and then into a dead run. Clouds of smoke shot forth from the redoubt, and out of these large black trails rose upward and rushed through the air, and passed, shrieking shrilly, close above us to descend to the camp of the "boilers."

It was a delightful scene. I hugged my knees and rocked to and fro, and laughed until my fleshless ribs were sore. Shells swept above me and burst in the woods. Shot howled past and cut large trees down, and they fell with a crash among the frying pans and coffee pots. Teasers sprang into their wagons, or onto their saddle mules, and savagely plied their whips and lashed away from the pasture field. Negro servants loosened their pack mules and lunged on to the loads of tinware as they, yelling at the top of their voices, ran for the rear. Men, clad and armed as soldiers, skurried as frightened rabbits, hiding in holes, lying prone on the earth, dropping behind logs. Through the dust and smoke and uproar I saw men fall, saw others mangled by chunks of shell, and saw one, struck fairly by an exploding shell, vanish. Enormously pleased, I hugged my lean legs, and laughed and laughed again. It was the most refreshing sight I had seen for weeks. Our caissons, each drawn by six galloping horses, passed safely through the fire and entered the protecting woods, and, moving rapidly across the blood-chilling belt where the spent balls fell and the wounded lay, were soon within the battle line, and I was again engaged in helping to waste the good powder and shot and shell—Frank Wilkeson in Chicago Times.

Removal of Superabundant Flesh.

More than 50,000 copies of Mr. William Blake's little manual, "How to Get Strong," have already been sold, and the author has received congratulatory letters from Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Thomas Hughes, the marquis of Lorne, Dr. McCosh, President Eliot, Mr. Beecher, and many other notables. He has a scrapbook of 300 pages filled with complimentary epistles and newspaper clippings concerning a volume that has had a sale larger than that of any other book on athletics ever published. An ex-judge of New York city has been reducing his weight to the extent of thirty pounds by horseback exercise, and Mr. Blake declares that any exercise that causes perspiration for half an hour daily will be followed by a similar result. He has witnessed many demonstrations of his belief in this respect, and he professionally advises his corpulent friends that no system of dietetics is half so efficacious for the removal of superabundant flesh as the perspiration that comes from daily exercise in the open air. He intends to communicate his views on this subject to President Cleveland. "It is surprising to note," remarks The London News, "how large a portion of humanity is perturbed over the question of fat and its preponderance." Mr. Blake once lost a pound in weight by rowing a boat for twenty minutes.—The Argonaut.

Never Studied in Europe.

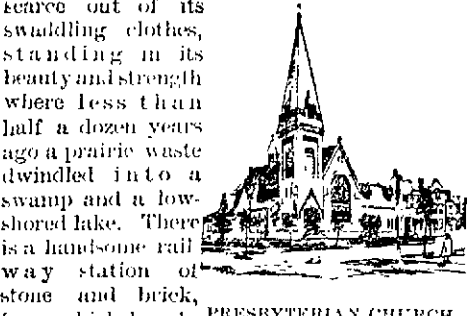
Mr. F. S. Camp, the painter, has the distinction of never having studied in Europe, and of never having been on an ocean steamer, and there are not wanting persons who believe that his very striking originality has not suffered in consequence.—The Argonaut.

PULLMAN'S MODEL CITY.

REMARKABLE ACHIEVEMENT OF ONE MAN'S BRAIN.

The Illinois Town in Which the World's Sleeping Cars are Built—Utopia Realized, Apparently—Gas Works, Water Works, Theaters, Gardens and Dairy.

CHICAGO, Oct. 5.—If you want to hear expressions of genuine astonishment go down to the town of Pullman and accompany one of the many visitors sure to be found there on a tour through the magic city of the west. From the moment the tourist sets foot in the place till the hour of his departure an examination point may be seen gliding upon the end of his tongue. Cause for wonder is found at every turn; it is impossible to lose sight of the remarkable and the most astounding fact of all is that the industrial and social giant is reared out of its swaddling clothes, standing in its beauty and strength where less than half a dozen years ago a prairie waste dwindled into a swamp and a low, short lake. There is a handsome railway station of stone and brick, from which hourly trains depart for Chicago, that other magic, but less perfect city, a dozen miles away. Wide asphalt boulevards, studded with flower plots and decked with fountains, sweep up to the station. Twenty rods from the station is a hotel, somewhat famous for its cuisine, and architecturally delightful. Near by is the arcade building, containing twenty stores, the post, express and telegraph offices, bank, public library and a theatre of first-class appointments. There are no other mercantile houses than these in Pullman, and no place but here, save in the commodious market house hard by, is trade carried on. Mercantile Pullman is all under one roof, and an admirable aggregation it is, too, with its wide hall, corresponding to a village street; its prosperous stores, the balcony and offices above, and the soft light streaming abundantly in from side and sky lights.



PULLMAN RAILWAY STATION.

To the north of the station, and ranged for more than half a mile along the track, but with miniature lakes and other landscape decorations between the buildings and the rails, is Pullman the factory. Here are acres and acres of great buildings, through whose windows pale and freight cars may be seen in the various stages of construction or repair, flanked by acres more filled with hundreds of other cars waiting their turn at the workmen's hands. There are cars from the far east and the far west, the plain, primitive Pullmans with their funny little windows and few devices for adornment side by side with gorgeous Pullmans of latest type; and there, in a secluded corner, unused but unhonored, is the pioneer Pullman, the one for whose first journey the potentate of this town personally solicited passengers twenty years ago. There are also other great works—a paper car wheel factory, a large foundry, and two steel mills. In the center of the group is the famous Cortis engine which so many millions of Americans saw at the Centennial, the chief source of power in this mechanical marvel. Right behind it is the vast tower containing a water reservoir and sewage tank, a landmark for scores of miles around.

Unity of design runs through all this group of factories, and architectural effect was in no wise neglected by the builders. It is no huddle of gloomy and grimy shops, for there are lines of beauty in the facade, and the softness of simple decorations gives charm and the solidity of corner and center towers lends something like grandeur to the long wings. Even the stone wall surrounding the shops is not the kind of wall with which industrial works are usually protected. This is an art wall, and the gateways and time-keepers' lodges, with vine-covered posts and graceful caps, would admirably become an English country seat. In no feature of this one-man city, the handiwork of one architect, has the value of beauty—its commercial value, indeed—been neglected. A fundamental idea in the construction of Pullman was to surround laborers, not only in their homes, but in the shops wherein they toil, with objects of beauty and comfort.

The application of this principle is nowhere more obvious and admirable than in the home part of Pullman. The streets are broad, and there is no fence—that, modern abolitionism inherited from a feudal time, when even neighbors were feared, and walls and moats were the necessities of every household. Instead, bits of bright lawn separate the homes from the walks. Though all of the streets cross each other at right angles, there is no oppressive monotony, for the stiff lines are broken here and there by parks, squares or the setting in of a church, school or other public building.

The same effect has been accomplished in the design of the dwellings. Where a more economical builder or a less ingenious architect would have constructed rows of barracks, in which every house would look just like every other house, Pullman displays great variety in roof, window, chimney and ornament, giving to every dwelling in the better a major part of the town a distinct individuality, the whole yet making its perspective harmonious and regular. The front walks of the houses are all the same distance from the street, and the window lines are quite uniform. It is chiefly in artistic treatment of the sky line that variety has been given to the whole and individuality to each.

Pullman has its own water and gas works. The streets are all well paved. There are no farms, one large brick stable accommodating all the horses in town. There are baseball grounds, a gymnasium, bicycle track, rowing course, etc., with handsome view stands, containing 1,000 or more numbered chairs. The Pullman Athletic association has a reputation far and near. Pullman's drainage system is well nigh perfect. The sewage is all collected in a great basin beneath the water tower, and thence pumped—1,000,000 gallons daily—to Pullman farm and garden, twelve miles away. In no other city on either side of the Atlantic has this method of disposing of a town's sewage been so successful as here. The liquid sewage is drained from the garden into the lake, but is so purified by filtration through the soil that it is not only not offensive, but is used for irrigation. Pullman garden this year raised a crop suffi-

cient to fill eighty freight cars, some of which was consumed in the town, but the bulk being marketed abroad. A dairy farm supplies fresh milk and butter to the whole population.

There are nearly 4,000 workmen in Pullman's car works alone. One-half of these workmen are foreigners, but they are for the most part skilled artisans and men of intelligence. Their wages rank as high, at least, as those of workmen in similar lines throughout the country. Men in the hammer shop earn \$4.50 a day, carvers \$2, decorators \$2.50 to \$3.25, strikers and gliders \$3.50 to \$4, and single laborers \$1.25 to \$1.40. The average earnings of the operatives, laborers included, was a little less than \$600 for each man during last year.

These workmen are as much a stock in trade with the Pullman company as the coaches which traverse the earth on the many great railways at the rate of thirty a day. The workmen inhabit Pullman houses, pay Pullman rent, therefore, and make up the community which renders the gas works, the water works, the gardens and the dairy farm profitable—which pays the rental of the stores, offices and theatre in the Arcade, of the stalls in the market houses and supports the churches and school buildings which Pullman owns, and leases for public use.

Pullman as an industrial enterprise must not only have work to do and workmen, but all the men must be kept reasonably busy, else the inhabitants will seek employment elsewhere and the houses will stand vacant and lost result to the one real owner the place boasts of. Here a feature of industrial Pullman which most cities have overlooked. The workmen and their families are the wards of the proprietors, and their property is his. The risk is the owner's, too, and upon his success in keeping the wheels turning and the hands employed depends his own hope of profit. Long continued idleness of even a portion of the employees would be disastrous to the interests of the proprietor.

The result of this unique relationship between employer and men has already borne fruit in extraordinary executive energy and in a most admirable understanding as to wages. The "piece" system prevails as to full two-thirds of the work done, and prices are so acceptably scaled that, in the words of an employee, "a good man is bound to make the money and an inefficient man will not find it to his interest to remain in the town." As there is no idleness anywhere visible, but evidence of prosperity on every hand, it is fair to presume that the good men largely predominate, and that the wages are satisfactory. But this is not all. The piece scale is a sliding one. When Pullman, for instance, finds it necessary, in order to secure work for the plant and men, to take contracts at figures lower than any other bidder, the piece scale is cut accordingly. If, on a succeeding contract, better prices are obtained by the company, the earnings of the men are correspondingly increased. Thus, not long ago, the freight car shops of these works turned out several thousand cars at a cost to the purchaser said to have been lower than cars of like pattern had ever been made for in this country.

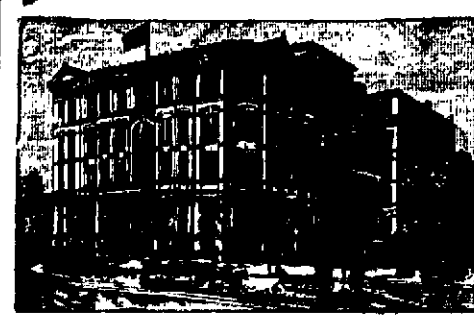
In order to make sure of employment for his tenants Pullman not only constructs and repairs his own sleeping coaches but builds passenger, freight, express, postal and private cars in large quantities. He also manufactures street cars, and has even built houses and engaged in a general line of carpentry work. In this field his methods were rather interesting and characteristic of the enterprise which is associated with his name. During Chicago's recent building boom several competent men were constantly employed making bids on the specifications of architects, securing many contracts. Then a small army of men were set at work in the shops here preparing, under the most favorable circumstances and with all the advantages of machinery and appliances, every piece of timber set down in the architect's bills. When finished the whole was transported to the site, and the erection there made so quickly as to astonish all beholders. Under Pullman's master hand large houses grew full-sized and well-nigh perfect almost in a night. At times 500 men have been employed in this building and carpentry department. In addition to these and the other enterprises already mentioned, which are directly or indirectly under Pullman's control, there are extensive brickyards which employ men in summer and ice houses, to give them work in winter.

Of course Pullman is a profitable investment. The enterprise quickly made a rich city of waste land. The projectors manufactured their own brick, built their own sewers, directly constructed their 1,500 buildings and did everything by wholesale. Lumber was purchased by the train load, house hardware by the car, nails by the ton. The rentals are doubtless high enough to give the usual 10 or 12 percent return upon a sum equal to the new value of the land and the amount the buildings and street improvements would have cost if constructed in the ordinary manner, and 15 or 20 percent on the actual cost to the Pullman company. In the official financial statement of the company I find the real estate and plant, 508 acres of land, Chicago car works, houses for workmen, and other improvements at Pullman, Ill., put among the assets at \$6,500,000. The actual cost was probably about one-half this sum. In the income account is the item—"manufacturing profits and rentals, \$750,000."

Pullman has only begun its career as an industrial city. It was planned for a population of 50,000, and already enterprises are projected which will give employment to several thousand persons including many of the women and some of the children of the place. As an industrial city Pullman depends upon the success of its factories. In this respect it is on the same level with other manufacturing towns. But since the first dweller set on his homestead here the population has steadily grown, and the sharpest-eyed cannot as yet perceive signs of retrogression or failure.

Industrial and superficial Pullman is unique and promising. Or the even more interesting social Pullman—Pullman beneath the surface—I shall have to speak in another letter.

WALTER WELLMAN.



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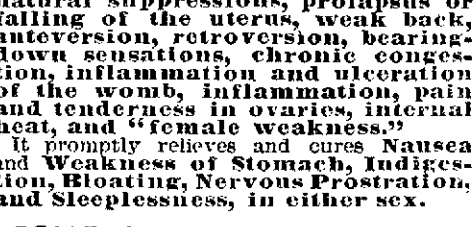
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Cold in Head. CATARRH. Hay Fever.

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Horse Shoes of Every Variety Required by Diseased Feet.

orses with Corns, Gravel, Quarter Cracks, Thrush, Fat or Contracted Feet, will receive

Special Attention. Also Over-Reaching, Interfering, Stumbling, Knee Banging, and everything requiring

Care and Skill in Shoeing will receive careful and prompt attention.

Frotting and Tean Dr ses

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HAVING NOW COMPLETED my building on the corner of Tremont and Mill streets, and made it in every way convenient for the marble and mantle business, and having it well filled with

CHOICE MONUMENTS and Gravestones,

of the latest designs and finish of both Marble and Granite. And having enlarged my

MANTEL ROOM

and fitted it up in a neat and tasteful manner and filled it with the latest and neatest patterns of

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and having bought them of the eastern manufacturers for cash, thereby enabling me to sell either monuments or mantels at lower rates than can be furnished from abroad, of the same style and finish. All I ask is an examination of them and the prices to convince you that you can do better at home than abroad.

Works at old stand corner Tremont and Mill streets, Massillon, O.

Q. W. REEVES.

R. A. PINN, Real Estate Dealer

—AND— ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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MASSILLON, OHIO

Three new dwelling houses, and one vacant lot on West Tremont street. The Newmarket house on South East street. Real Estate Second Addition: W. 1/2 of lots No. 32, 33 and 34 on Chester street. W. 1/2 of lots No. 35, 36 and 37 on Erie street. E. 1/2 of lots No. 25, 26 and 27 on Edwin street. W. 1/2 of lots No. 45 and 46, with houses, Edwin street. Lots No. 55, 56, 57 and 58, Edwin street. W. 1/2 of lots No. 47 and 48 on Dwight street. A large lot fronting on West Main street.

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If you want a good cigar call for

Phil. Blumenschein's

Brands of Cigars.

They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

Store room and factory Two doors east of Union Hotel,

WEST MAIN STREET, MASSILLON, OHIO

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MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

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Consisting of a fine selection of

COACH TRIMMINGS, SADDLERY, CUTELRY

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GRAEFFENBERG PILLS

For Headache, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Mild but effective. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

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MILLER'S OIL REFINING WORKS, Allegheny City, Pa. OFFICE—325 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. A. D. MILLER & SONS, Manufacturers of High Test oils, for export and home consumption. Would call public attention to our brand.

WATER WHITE OLEINE, 150 TEST.

Warranted none better. Gasoline for stores and gas machines, 74, 80, 87, 88 and 90 gravities. Lubricating oils. Stoves and heating material, by

AGRICULTURAL.

Two thousand head of cattle are quarantined at Chicago, many of them affected with pleuro-pneumonia and all having been exposed to the disease. Twenty-nine guards, employed by the Government, are on duty at the stock yards and distilleries, and every effort is being made to prevent the spread of the disease.

The following calculation, illustrating the value of good roads, is credited to the president of the Engineers' Club, of Philadelphia: Take a load which one horse can draw on level iron rails. To draw this load on a smooth, level asphalt road, will require one and two-third horses; on good Belgian pavement, three and one-third horses; on ordinary Belgian pavement, five horses; on good cobblestone road, seven horses; on ordinary earth road, twenty horses; on sand road, forty horses.

Mr. T. E. Hamilton, who received the highest of four premiums offered by the Maryland agricultural society for best cured hams, uses the following recipe: To every one hundred pounds of meat eight pounds of best pork salt, two ounces saltpetre, two pounds brown sugar, one and one-fourth ounces potash and four gallons of water. Mix and pour over the hams after they have lain in the tub two days, having been rubbed with fine salt when put in. Let them remain in this pickle for six days, then let dry several days before smoking.

Col. F. D. Curtis, a well-known writer on agricultural topics, says in *Our Country Home*: Last year we tried several men in cultivating with a splendid mare, and all of them had to give it up. At last the boy on the farm volunteered and did the entire job with the same animal and had no trouble. A person in the next field would not know that he was at work, so mildly and quietly was the work done. That boy had horse sense, and the horse knew it. In five minutes they understood each other, and were friends. The other fellows never should go near a horse. How hard it is for the poor horse to fall into everybody's hands.

The *Syracuse Standard* is authority for the following:

Yankee ingenuity, which makes gold-ore drip syrups from paper rags and sulphuric acid, jellies from old boots, and butter from hogs' intestines, has succeeded in inventing a substitute for milk which, it is said, the cows themselves cannot distinguish from the real article. The owner of the secret, who is willing to sell his knowledge for a sufficient remuneration, is at present operating in the vicinity of Chicago. He makes the milk from chemicals, puts it beside genuine milk, asks doubting Thomases to taste both, and if they are not then convinced, sets the pans away over night, and an equal amount of cream is found on both in the morning.

A writer in *The Husbandman* laments the loss of so much liquid manure, of which the farmers of this section take but little heed, and suggests the following plan of saving and utilizing it: Have a water tight plank trench at the rear of the platform, upon which the cattle stand, into which straw, sawdust or other absorbents may be thrown, the whole to be removed daily and placed in a heap with straw added in sufficient quantities to absorb all the liquid from the stable. This arrangement is within reach of everyone keeping stock whether five, ten, or fifty head, and if the experience of everyone who may be induced to adopt it agrees with his own, they will regret the loss they have sustained for years, and wonder they so long delayed a work so important in its results.

For general planting the month of October is decidedly best. As soon as the leaves will separate at the natural septum, on passing the hand down a branch with a stripping motion, the tree is fully fit for digging. Besides the shortness of the available spring season, there is the ill condition of the soil for planting as early as is desirable for success. In October, on the contrary, the soil is dry and friable, and not injured by the tramping or ramming necessary to close it into complete contact with every root, and there is leisure to do the work well both in selecting and in setting out the trees. If air chambers are left among the roots mould will form there and lead to decay. The main thing is to dig the trees early, as soon as they are ripe. The wounds will then heal over before winter.

Considerable excitement prevails near Akron, owing to the sudden death of four steers which were purchased at the Chicago stock yards Sept. 18th. Mr. George Driesbach went to Chicago and purchased twenty-five head of three-year-old steers, which arrived in Akron Sunday, Sept. 19. They were driven direct to Mr. Driesbach's farm, three and a half miles southwest of town, and did not come in contact with any other cattle. Two of the cattle died on Wednesday and two more on Thursday. Dr. Craine, veterinary surgeon, of Akron, held a post mortem, and pronounced them cases of pleuro-pneumonia. Dr. Fair, of Cleveland, consulting veterinary surgeon of the live stock commission of Ohio, made an examination of the remaining twenty-one head last Saturday. Drs. Craine and Barnett, of Akron, were present and assisted in the examination. All the herd were found to be sick, and a critical examination was made of six head. Their temperature was found to be ranging from 103 to 107 degrees, respirations and pulse very much quickened, a slight discharge from the eyes and nose, knuckling on the hind fetlock, and the lungs more or less involved, especially the right. One of the weakest was killed and the lungs and pleura were found inflamed, and other organs apparently healthy. Dr. Fair ordered the herd quarantined, and will make further examinations in a few days. The doctor says although the symptoms are suspicious he has his doubts as to whether the disease is contagious pleuro-pneumonia or not, and that it can only be ascertained by future examinations, as the animal slaughtered did not present sufficient well-marked symptoms to warrant a positive opinion. —*Ohio Farmer*.

Cured Without Expense or Pain.
In order to introduce the remedy, I will send to any address in the U. S. or Canada, prepaid, for **One Dollar**, the never failing **Small Indian Pile Remedy**, which is so effective a permanent cure. This remedy was procured at a considerable expense from a Sioux Indian Chief, and has been extensively used by Military Physicians at the different posts on the frontier, and was never known to fail to effect a permanent cure. Do not suffer longer or undergo painful surgical operations, but forward amount for remedy and instructions, and cure yourself. Address, **WM. GROENEGESER, Prop.**
15-27 CLIFTON, DAKOTA.

How to Ship Apples to Europe.

The demand for American apples in Great Britain has increased of late years to such an extent, that for the season beginning August, 1885, and ending May, 1886, the total shipments to the three principal ports, Liverpool, London and Glasgow, aggregated 862,000 barrels. The magnitude of the business has attracted the attention of many who have no means of ascertaining the requirements for its proper transaction; and numerous inquiries have been addressed to us for this information. These facts induce us to believe that instructions as to the proper course to be pursued will be welcome to a large number of people throughout the apple growing district.

The most important point to be observed is the packing. The barrels should be new ones made for the purpose. The filling should be done on a platform of boards, and not on the ground. All wormy or bruised fruit should be rejected. The size is not a matter of prime importance. The first layer of apples should be very fine, and of uniform size, should be placed in the barrels stems down, as the bottom becomes the head when the barrel is filled; the remainder should be poured in from baskets, care being used not to bruise any in the operation, and the barrel being well shaken after each basketful until it appears full. More should then be placed on the top projecting at least half the thickness of an apple above the top of the chime of the barrel, the head placed on these apples, and with a screw press gently forced into the barrel. The barrels must be well nailed, and lining hoops nailed around both the heads to keep them in place.

The shipping ark must be put on the head of the barrel, and it is a matter of small importance what that mark is. A plain stencil is far the best—the plainer the better, but shippers who send often must remember not to use their brands except for the best parcels. If they wish to send fruit that is not up to their standard it is better to vary their mark, as a reputation for good packing is easily established by any shipper, but may be destroyed entirely if the same brand is used on a barrel of inferior fruit. Some brands of fruit hardly need to be shown at the sales so well has their reputation become established.

In exporting apples, all that is necessary is to send them to New York apple receivers. They procure shipping permits from the steamship lines, pay the freight to New York if desired, attend to the shipment and pay the cartage, obtain bill of lading, and send a copy to the shipper. They see that the apples are properly handled here. For these services they make no direct charge. The only commission is 5 per cent. charged in Europe. The steamship lines all compete for apple shipments, and nearly all of them take extra care to see that the apples are properly placed on their vessels.

All exported apples are so d at auction immediately after landing. The delivery must, by a rule of trade be made within twenty-four hours.

What Constitutes a Great Newspaper?

In our opinion, a great newspaper, to be worthy of the title, must have a harmonious and thorough development. Not only must it have circulation and income, show enterprise in obtaining and publishing the news, but it must lead public thought and direct public opinion by the superiority of its information and the power of its reasoning. It must cause itself to be felt in the community in every large social and political movement as a force which can both make and unmake. Such a position cannot be attained by a perpetual blowing of trumpets and beating of drums. It is guine only when the readers of the newspaper are made aware that, upon all questions of public moment, it is willing to take an honest and strong, even if for the time being, an unpopular, position, and to defend the cause it has espoused by vigorous, logical and convincing arguments. —*Boston Herald*.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

The *Navarre Independent* dives into the misty recesses of the past and says:
The city of Massillon is a namesake of Jean Baptist Massillon, the most excellent of French divines. He was born in 1663, the son of a notary, at Hieres, in Provence. He was a great lover of peace, and made many efforts to conciliate those whose envy his superior powers had aroused. He was the orator at the funeral of the Duchess of Orleans in 1723. In 1717 he was appointed bishop of Clermont, and died, resident on his diocese, in September, 1742, at the age of seventy-nine. His works are published complete in fourteen volumes.

A Truthful Compliment.

Prof. R. B. Smith visited the Massillon city schools Monday. They are reported as being among the best in the State. The enumeration foots up 2,000. —*Urichville Chronicle*.

A Jest in Earnest.

Robert Bell, of Massillon, U. S. Bank Inspector, was in the city last Wednesday. —*Alliance Review*.

The Red and Gun Club Shoot.

The following score was made Friday at the range of the Gun Club:

	Singles.	Doubles.
Brown	11	4
Sharpshoot	13	5
Clutz	8	5
Clutz	8	5
Fucke	4	3
Blumenschein	4	2
Reed	17	4
McLain	12	4
Hobson	10	1

Mr. Reed secured the badge on singles, and Mr. Clutz took the badge on doubles.

Everything Goes Wrong.

In the bodily mechanism when the liver gets out of order. Constipation, dyspepsia, contamination of the blood, imperfect assimilation, are certain to ensue. But it is not to prevent these consequences, and remove their cause, by a course of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which stimulates the biliary organ and regulates its action. The direct result is a disappearance of the pain beneath the ribs, a free flow of bile, and through the shoulder blade, the nausea, headache, yellowness of the skin, furred look of the tongue, and sour color of the breath, which characterize liver complaint. Sound digestion and a regular habit of body are blessings also secured by the use of this celebrated restorative of health, which imparts a degree of vigor to the body which is its best guarantee of safety from malarial epidemics. Nerve weakness, irritability are relieved by it, and it improves both appetite and sleep.

Active, Pushing and Reliable.

Mr. Z. T. Baltzy can always be relied upon to carry in stock the purest and best goods, and sustain the reputation of being active, pushing and reliable, by recommending articles with well established merit and such as are popular. Having the agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, colds and coughs, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of the throat, lungs, or chest, and in order to prove our claim we ask you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell so well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced Consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always old by Z. T. Baltzy.

Catarrh

Is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease, liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarrh in even its most severe forms. Made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Tired, Languid, Dull.

Exactly expresses the condition of thousands of people at this season. The depressing effects of warm weather, and the weak condition of the body, can only be corrected by the use of a reliable tonic and blood purifier like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Why suffer longer when a remedy is so close at hand? Take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will give you untold wealth in health, strength, and energy.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Impurities, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzy.

A Card

To all who are suffering from the errors and infirmities of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of memory, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you. FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. Joseph T. Inman, Station 98, New York City.

GILMORE'S AROMATIC is a great success, therefore we challenge the world to produce its equal as a restorative for women. Sold by druggists.

REV. W. FISK BEQUA, of Aurora, Ill., says: "I have used Gilmore's Aromatic Wine and find it an excellent household remedy that none ought to do without. Sold by druggists."

REV. HARRIS PECK, of Pavilion, N. Y., says: "I was troubled with Malaria, Bowel Difficulty and sleepless nights, which I found was wearing me out. After taking Aromatic Wine two days I realized great relief, sleeping well and otherwise feeling like a new man. I cheerfully recommend it to suffering humanity." Sold by druggists.

REV. J. M. DORR, of Linden, N. Y., says: "The Gilmore Aromatic Wine proved a great blessing to my wife." Sold by druggists.

REV. DR. FREELAND, of Powherville, N. Y., writes that two bottles of Gilmore's Aromatic Wine cured his wife of Nervousness and Sleeplessness. Sold by druggists.

In gathering wild flowers, autumn leaves, or picking in the woods, we are more or less exposed to danger from poisoning by ivy or other wild vines and shrubs. The poison is under certain circumstances readily absorbed by the blood, and painful swellings or eruptions are caused. Such affections Hood's Sarsaparilla readily cures, as it expels all impurities from the blood. Even in cases of poisoning by Paris green, Hood's Sarsaparilla has been remarkably successful. It should be kept constantly in the house for all blood disorders. Hood's Sarsaparilla is prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass., and is sold by all druggists. 100 Doses \$1.

—J. E. Jackson, Dear Sir: I was afflicted very badly for years with kidney disease. I used two bottles of your medicine—Burdick's Kidney Cure. This acts at once and should be known to all sufferers. Thomas McClure, Unionville, N. J. Price 75 cents and \$1.25 Sample free. For sale by J. M. Shuckers. Also ask for a free sample bottle of Magnum Bonum. J. E. Jackson's Cough Syrup free to all. Large size 25 cents. 45¢

FOR THE RELIEF and cure of the inflammation and congestion called "cold in the head" there is more potency in Ely's Cream Balm than in anything else it is possible to procure. This preparation has for years past been making a brilliant success as a remedy for cold in the head, catarrh and hay fever. Used in the initial stages of these complaints, Cream Balm prevents any serious development of the system, while almost numberless cases are on record of radical cures of chronic catarrh in hay fever after all other modes of treatment have proven of no avail.

"Quinsy troubled me for twenty years. Since I started using Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil, have not had an attack. The oil cures sore throat at once." Mrs. Letta Conrad, Standish, Mich.

A Novel Feature in Investments.

The whole country after having undergone a period of depression is now asking itself, what business has least been affected and unimpaired?

Such a business, industry or corporation, that can make a better showing now than before the crisis attracts the attention of capital, merits the confidence of investors and is being eagerly sought for.

There is such a business, and it has heretofore been monopolized by English and Scotch capital until some three hundred millions have been invested in the ranch and cattle business of this great country.

Foremost amongst the strongest, richest and most successful American Companies stand the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York, which is now offering \$500,000 first mortgage 6 per cent. 10 year bonds, for subscription at 90 cash, or at par, upon a novel installment feature which appeals to the farmer as well as the banker, the clerk and mechanic as well as the millionaire, and to all who desire to invest their savings at better rates of interest than any bank will allow.

The company issues certificates of indebtedness in one and five dollars, each representing an installment, and when the investor has purchased \$50 of these certificates he becomes entitled to a \$100 gold bond, first mortgage, bearing 6 per cent. interest, which he can obtain upon presenting his certificates or forwarding them by letter to the company's office, at 145 Broadway, New York.

The remaining \$50 due on the bond being payable to the company in monthly installments not exceeding \$5.

The bond commences to draw interest on delivery, the same as if fully paid. In addition to which the company gives as a bonus, fee, one fully paid up share of stock of the value of \$25.

Those desiring to buy their bonds outright for cash can do so at 10 per cent. discount on \$100, \$500 or \$1,000 Bonds and receive one five or ten shares of stock free. The Bonds are secured by property owned absolutely by the company, estimated to be worth \$3,000,000, and this money received from sale of bonds will be invested in cattle, the income from which it is estimated will yield 30 per cent. upon the stock after paying 6 per cent. on the bonds.

Applications are being forwarded in great numbers daily, and all those who desire to subscribe should send at once for prospectuses and full information to the United States Land and Investment Company, 145 Broadway, New York.—*The N. Y. Financial*.

TUN KEE'S CHINESE STEAM LAUNDRY.

No. 2 East Tremont St., and basement of Minich's building, East Main street, will be pleased to receive the public kind work ever provided for his line. One call will convince you of his fine and superior workmanship.

Shirts, 10c; Cuffs per pair, 4c; Collars 2 for 5c. Work taken every day in the week and returned on the second or third day thereafter.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route
The Great Through Line via
The A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P.
Railroads for all Points
South & Southwest.

The only line running the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the East Line at 6:30 p. m., St. Louis, arriving at Indianapolis, 10:30 p. m., St. Louis, 7 p. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio, Indiana and Illinois can offer such superior facilities, or kind and comfortable to its patrons. Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.
In effect Aug. 15, 1886.

GOING NORTH.				GOING SOUTH.			
No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.		No. 2.	No. 1.	No. 1.	
Express.	Mail.	Fast.	Mail.	Express.	Mail.	Fast.	Mail.
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Massillon Independent.

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Six Months.....1.00
Three Months......50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1886.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff—RICHARD B. CRAWFORD.
Auditor—WILLIAM BRITTON.
Clerk of Courts—PHILIP P. BISHIL.
Commissioner—HENRY SHAFER.
Coroner—DR. GEO. B. COCK.
Infirmary Director—T. T. ARNOLD.
Surveyor—REUBEN Z. WISE.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State—JAMES S. ROBINSON.
Judge of Supreme Court—M. J. WILLIAMS.
Clerk of Supreme Court—C. H. HESTER.
Commissioner of Common Schools—E. T. TAPPAN.
Member of Board of Public Works—W. H. HAIN.

DISTRICT TICKET.

Congressman—WILLIAM MCKINLEY.
Common Pleas Judge—ANSON PEASE.

Booms are made, not born.

Help to supplement the lecture course

The wrath of the just will fall upon Prosecutor Welty in due season.

Captain Crawford will be elected by a large majority. Moreover, he will be sworn in and act as Sheriff.

They are still boring for natural gas at Massillon. What's the matter with tapping John McBride?—*New Philadelphia Advocate.*

Sewers are the veins of a city, and their extension should be encouraged. Every foot of new sewer put down adds to the credit of the city abroad and its health at home.

The strike is over. The men are at work. The ditches did not run with blood. The sun continues to rise and set and the bubble blown by a few outsiders is burst.

The *Navarre Independent* pays this little compliment:

The Massillon lecture course is an assured fact, and the U. C. D. Club is to be congratulated for their untiring efforts.

The committee of the Council upon whom devolved the duty of securing a bond from the Schuyler Electric Light Company failed to do so. In the late trouble of that corporation the city was without any protection, and it was only by sheer good luck that it escaped so easily.

The National Banks have been accused of treasuring up trade dollars with the expectation of urging Congress to pass a bill for their redemption, yet according to the latest report of the Comptroller of the Currency, the whole amount in their possession was not quite two millions.

Major McKinley has been addressing political meetings throughout the county this week. The mention of Captain Crawford's candidacy is always greeted with enthusiasm and the people are expressing their disgust at the Welty-Smith-Leininger act of cowardice a few weeks ago.

The Alliance *Leader* in its account of the Democratic convention said:

Daniel Worley, of Canton, introduced resolutions endorsing Charles Jenkins for Congress, the nominee of the Greenback party and labor convention.

It shows the sycophancy of Worley and the very large following back of him in this proceeding.

The managers of the Industrial School aim at the root of half the troubles of the poor, by seeking to educate the children to help themselves. Our poor people are poor because they do not know how to cut and make for themselves, and they cannot utilize what they have. To dissipate this ignorance is the object of this school, and whoever helps it in any way, does just so much toward relieving misery, and lowering taxes.

It is said that Alonzo Smith does not like the criticisms being heaped upon him. It is certainly disagreeable enough to be obliged to do it. But the ancient adage which says "spare the rod and spoil the child," also applies to county commissioners.

Alonzo must retire on three counts; First, for the unholy ballot cast for Leininger; second, for assisting in the injudicious use of county funds; third, for discriminating in favor of one part of the county.

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* is making strenuous efforts to prove that Brother McBride is adored by the miners of the State. The words of many miners are quoted, but strangely enough no recommendation from any men of this class appear, who live in this vicinity. There are plenty of good, honest and prominent miners in this valley; why is not the *Plain Dealer* able to secure any letters of credit from them? The reason is obvious.

Wonderfully fine instincts develop within our Democratic friends as the penitentiary outrages are exposed. They close their eye and shudder when the story of the skinning of a dead convict is told, and say that it is too indecent to be repeated. It is indecent, it is inexpressibly horrible. But as escaping sewer gas cannot be neutralized by spreading perfumes, neither can silence correct these outrages. It is sometimes necessary to endure a good deal to effect a radical cure.

This, from the *New York Tribune* is commended to papers like the *Alliance Leader* and *Mt. Vernon Tribune*.

Just now the *Tribune* has three observations to offer. First, it is not the part either of wisdom or of public spirit to attempt to divide the State into canal and anti-canal counties. The State is one and indivisible. What makes for the prosperity of one section makes for the prosperity of the rest. Second, the people in adopting the canal policy adopted it in all that the name implied. If the canals were worth making free they are worth taking care of, worth developing to their full capacity. Third, the people through their chosen representatives in the Legislature last winter appropriated \$200,000 for the purpose of increasing the lockage capacity of the Erie and Oswego canals. That act certainly looked like an endorsement of the enlargement scheme.

The Proof.

The proof of our estimate of the superiority of the Republican membership is in the renomination of the Republican Representatives almost without exception.

The proof of our estimate of the inferiority of the Democratic representation is in the retirement by their constituents of nearly one-half of the 184 Democratic members of Congress.—*New Orleans Picayune*, (Dem.)

Sixty Million.

Sixty million people in the United States are daily consumers of bread artificially raised and lightened, yet statistics show that one-half the baking powders on the market are criminally impure. The Massachusetts official State Chemist, Professor James Babcock, says that the amount of ammonia secretly entering into a baking powder advertised under the smiling pretense of absolute purity makes its sale a crime.

The following heads of the great universities and national food analysts recommend for use in every family Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, which is free from ammonia, lime, alum or any drug taint whatever, and in the scientific honesty of its composition is a credit to our civilization.

Prof. R. Ogden Doremus, M. D., L. D., L. D., Bellevue Medical College, New York.
Prof. H. C. White, State Chemist, University Georgia, Athens, Ga.
Prof. R. C. Kedzie, late President State Board of Health, Lansing, Mich.
Prof. H. M. Schaeffer, Analytical Chemist, St. Louis, Mo.
Prof. Charles E. Dwight, Analytical Chemist, Wheeling, W. Va.
Prof. Jas. F. Babcock, State Assayer, Boston, Mass.
Dr. Elias H. Bartley, B. S., Chemist to the Dept. of Health, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Prof. Curtis C. Howard, M. Sc., Starling Medical College, Columbus, O.
Prof. M. Delfontaine, Analytical Chemist, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. R. S. G. Paton, late Chemist Health Department, Chicago, Ill.
Prof. John M. Ordway, Mass. Institute of Technology, Boston.
Prof. R. A. Witthaus, A. M., M. D., University of Buffalo, N. Y.
Prof. A. H. Sabin, State Chemist, Burlington, Vt.
Prof. John Bohlander, Jr., A. M., M. D., Prof. Chemistry and Toxicology, College Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, O.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

A meeting of representatives of coal roads was held in the office of General Manager Townsend, of the C., L. & W., several days ago, for the purpose of forming a pool in Central Ohio. The Hocking Valley, Ohio Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Lake Erie & Western, and C. L. & W. were represented. The first three already have an agreement for the maintenance of rates, and the Lake Erie & Western gave it its support a few weeks ago. The Cleveland, Lorain & Wheeling has not yet decided upon joining the association.—*Leader.*

Catarth

Is a very prevalent and exceedingly disagreeable disease, liable, if neglected, to develop into serious consumption. Being a constitutional disease, it requires a constitutional remedy like Hood's Sarsaparilla, which, acting through the blood, reaches every part of the system, effecting a radical and permanent cure of catarth in even its most severe forms. Made only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

A GENUINE LABORER

Replies to Democratic Screeds Hidden Beneath the Mask of Labor.

And Has a Word or Two to Say About "Senator" Coxey.

EDITOR INDEPENDENT:—After reading a lot of gush in the *Stark County Democrat*, dished up by about two individuals of Canton, over different *nom de plumes*, we are constrained, with your permission, to take a little hand in the matter. Last week's *Democrat* had an article, signed "Mechanic," and headed "McKinley's Rot," in which the writer displays considerable ignorance. He quotes McKinley's vote on the Morrison surplus bill, which he no doubt takes from a report submitted by a committee of Knights of Labor which was sent to Washington to lobby some bills, and the above bill being the only one they report McKinley as opposing, this Canton "Mechanic" wishes to make a big ado over it and asks for an explanation. If "Mechanic," or any other Democrat, is open to conviction, we would advise him to get McKinley's speech, delivered in Congress, on the surplus bill, which will show his position very fully. We wish to say right here that all the other bills recommended by the laboring committee received McKinley's hearty support, which is confirmed in the printed report sent to all the lodges of Knights of Labor by their committee, and yet a few demagogues of Canton would prostitute the best interests of the Knights of Labor to try and trump up a combination candidate to defeat a man who has always stood by every labor bill that came up. What more, as workingmen, can we ask? The action of the delegates who left the hall while attending the labor convention at Canton a few days ago, is highly commended by all the Knights of Labor in this vicinity. That scheme struck life at the last district convention of the Knights of Labor, held at Canton last July, and we have had our eye on it ever since. Chapman received notices, etc., of the labor convention, but being satisfied that it was a scheme and a blow at the best interests of the order, they were treated with contempt—which accounts for the Chapman Assembly not being represented.

In conclusion we would say that the immortal seven displayed an unlimited amount of American gall when they placed J. S. Coxey on the finance committee. Just think of it! A man who pays the wages to his men that Coxey does, championing the laboring man's cause. Why, it is an insult to honest toil. This man Coxey grinds his men down to the very lowest wages. Would it not look better to pay his men an honest day's wages than to cramp them and appropriate the surplus to luxuries? Yet he poses as the laboring man's friend.

The above is a combination that we hope all honest voters will repudiate and give the cold shoulder in November next.

Very respy,
A LABORER.**Local Star Routes.**

The contracts for carrying the mails in certain Ohio routes will be let on Jan. 3, 1887, at 4 p. m. The contracts will be for a period from July 1, 1887, to June 30, 1891. Further information can be had of the Second Assistant Postmaster General. The following are the descriptions of the routes from Massillon, with the exception of the one to Chapman. The government has a special arrangement regarding it, and no contract for it will be let.

Route 21,710. From Massillon, by Pigeon Run, Elton, West Lebanon, and Mt. Eaton to Koch's, 19½ miles, and back, six times a week. Leave Massillon daily except Sunday at 1:30 p. m. Arrive at Koch's at 7:30 p. m., and arrive at Massillon at 12 m. Bond required with bid, \$1,200.

Route 21,712. From West Brookfield to Massillon, 2½ miles, and back, six times a week. Leave West Brookfield daily except Sunday at 9:30 a. m. Arrive at Massillon at 10 a. m. Leave Massillon at 2 p. m. Arrive at West Brookfield at 2:30 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

Route 21,713. From Crystal Springs to Massillon, 4 miles and back, three times a week. Leave Crystal Springs at 2 p. m., Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Arrive at Massillon at 3 p. m. Leave Massillon Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 p. m. Arrive at Crystal Springs at 7 p. m. Bond required with bid, \$200.

The Industrial School.

At a meeting of the teachers of the Industrial School held at Mrs. Shettler's last Saturday afternoon, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss Minnie Dunn, superintendent; Mrs. Clement Russell, assistant superintendent, and Mrs. Howard J. Watkins, secretary and treasurer. A competent work committee was appointed, who will prepare all garments to be made by the children, thus lightening the work of the teachers and preserving uniformity of work among the scholars. There will be another meeting of teachers and members of committees, and all who are willing to assist in any way, at Mrs. Shettler's Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Good work was done last year, leading us to hope for grand results this winter, but we need the hearty co-operation of all old teachers and many new ones, and a more commodious and better ventilated room. Let there be a full attendance.

M. A. DEX, Sup't.

GREAT CLEARNACE SALE.

Watkins Bros. have made special reductions in prices in order to make room for a

NEW DEPARTMENT

To be Added to their Store in Fifteen Days.

DRESS GOODS, SILKS and VELVETS

AT REDUCED PRICES.

MUSLINS, GINGHAMS, SHIRTINGS, CALICOES & LINEN

MARKED DOWN

Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, Embroideries, Laces,

AT COST DURING THIS SALE.

Every buyer of Dry Goods should take advantage of this grand opportunity. See the bargains we are offering and you will be convinced you can save money by dealing with us.

WATKINS BROS.,**DRY GOODS and NOTIONS,**

20 East Main Street, Massillon, Ohio.

Two hundred energetic young business men of Zanesville, organized a Board of Trade upon March 20th, 1886. As a first step they furnished office rooms and issued some ten thousand circulars, descriptive of the merits of their city as a manufacturing point. In this way they are bringing many new industries into the place, and are having a substantial boom.—*Elgria Telephone.*

Care for the Children

Children feel the debility of the changing seasons, even more than adults, and they become cross, peevish, and uncontrollable. The blood should be cleansed and the system invigorated by the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"Last Spring my two children were vaccinated. Soon after, they broke all out with running sores, so dreadful I thought I should lose them. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured them completely, and they have been healthy ever since. I do feel that Hood's Sarsaparilla saved my children to me." Mrs. C. L. THOMPSON, West Warren, Mass.

Purify the Blood

Hood's Sarsaparilla is characterized by three peculiarities: 1st, the combination of remedial agents; 2d, the proportion; 3d, the process of securing the active medicinal qualities. The result is a medicine of unusual strength, effecting cures hitherto unknown. Send for book containing additional evidence.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla tones up my system, purifies my blood, sharpens my appetite, and seems to make me over." J. P. THOMPSON, Register of Deeds, Lowell, Mass.

"Hood's Sarsaparilla beats all others, and is worth its weight in gold." J. I. BARRINGTON, 130 Bank Street, New York City.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Sold by all druggists. \$1; six for \$5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & Co., Lowell, Mass.
100 Doses One Dollar.

Cabinet Work.**AMOS GIROD,**

For a number of years past as a member of the late Peter Shauf, will continue the business as before, manufacturing

Bank and Store Counters,**Saloon and Bar Fixtures,**

—AND—

General Cabinet Work.

Also has control of the

Shauf Dry Cold Air Refrigerator, for Saloons, Groceries, Butchers and Private Use.

I would respectfully ask the public to give me a call, promising to give satisfaction in all work, and prices very low. Shop just back of North Street High School Building.
Yours truly,
Amos Girod.

June 12-

A. J. Humberger & Son.**SPECIALTIES.****Fine Lace Curtains**

" Embroideries

" Dress Goods

" Parasols.

Call and inspect the Bar-

gains we can show you

in Hosiery.

FURNITURE!

I desire to say that all those in need of Furniture of any kind, can not fail to be suited both in regard to

GOODS AND PRICES,

My stock will comprise all grades of

Parlor, Chamber, Kitchen and Office

FURNITURE.

SUCH AS

Parlor Suits, Chamber Suits, Bedsteads, Bureaus, Tables, Lounges

SPRING BEDS,

Hair, Husk and Sea Grass Mattresses

and the original Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

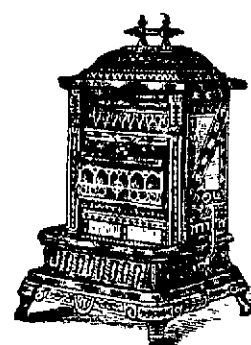
Divorce Notice.

Theodore Princehorn, whose residence is unknown, is hereby notified that Amanda Princehorn did, on the 22d day of September, 1886, file her petition in the office of the Clerk of Court of Stark county and State of Ohio, charging him, said Theodore Princehorn, with habitual drunkenness for more than three years and with gross neglect of duty, and asking that she may be divorced from him, said Theodore Princehorn, for custody of their children and for change of name, which petition will be for hearing in six weeks from the 5th day of November, 1886.
AMANDA PRINCEHORN,
By R. A. PRIN, her Att'y.

Thursday, September 30, 1886. 15-64

H. F. OEHLER'S Cash Store

IS HEADQUARTERS FOR

**STOVES, RANGES,**

—AND—
House Furnishing Goods.

Roofing & Spouting

romptly attended to.

14 W. Main St. - - MASSILLON.

John Baker Thompson,

Cateer, Baker,

—AND—
Confectioner,

Oysters are received every day and are served in every style in the Dining Rooms attached to the store.

Ice Cream, Sherbet and Cake furnished to parties, and personal supervision given.

Sole agent for the sale of the celebrated Fleischman's Compressed Yeast.

42 E. Main Street,
MASSILLON, OHIO.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at 1. L. Shertzer's for \$2 and \$3 per dozen. 37-1f

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Wool is now selling at 35 cents.

The Harmonia Band played at the county fair last Friday.

The Episcopal Dime Society will meet with Mrs. M. A. Brown next Friday evening.

There is some likelihood that ex-Governor Noyes will open the campaign in Massillon.

The Presbyterian social will meet at the residence of Mr. N. P. Bailey on Friday evening.

Will the average house plumbing stand the great pressure which the new water works will exert?

Massillon has more and better stone street crossings proportionately than any city in the State.

Messrs. P. G. Albright and George Snyder have been re-elected cemetery trustees to serve three years.

For the benefit of the Alliance Review it should be stated that Robert Bell is an inspector of banks—coal banks.

The Western Union poles on Main street are a disgrace to the company and a disfigurement to the city.

Cold and wet weather did not add to the attractiveness of Stark county's fair, which in many respects was excellent.

The Massillon Schuyler Electric Light Company was incorporated on Monday, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars.

The old Methodist parsonage has been purchased by Councilman Snyder and is being moved to his lot on North street.

The entire INDEPENDENT force returns its thanks to Mr. Frank Sibila for the generous pitcher of cider presented last Tuesday.

Messrs. Joseph Corns & Son have just put in a Smith patent gas furnace, for the purpose of heating iron with manufactured gas.

The A. O. U. W. meeting, which will be held in Bucher's Opera House Friday evening, will be full of interest for everybody, and everybody is invited.

The Hindu mentioned in last week's letter describing a trip down the St. Lawrence, will be here Saturday and Sunday to boom the Salvation Army.

The season tickets for the U. C. D. club lecture course are now ready for delivery. Subscribers should call promptly for them at J. V. R. Skinner's store.

Fourteen hundred children now attend the public schools of this city. This is considerably less than fifty per cent of the number of persons of the school age.

Mr. Charles Jenkins, the candidate of nobody knows who, for Congress addressed nine hundred and fifty empty chairs, out of a possible one thousand, last Friday evening.

Mr. E. B. Bayliss has been the owner of the winning horse in the free for all trot at the fair for the last five years. The Massillon horse Modoc won it this time, also another race.

North street property owners want to build a sewer tributary to the new one just finished on Prospect street, and they are likely soon to petition the Council to allow them to do it.

Charles Garman, a miner, had his leg fractured while working in the West Side Coal Company's mines, on Tuesday morning. A lump of coal caved in upon him, producing a compound fracture.

Saturday, October 9, being the Hebrew Day of Atonement, or Yom Kippur, the stores of J. H. Oppenheimer, Marks Brothers, and Goodhart Brothers will be closed. They will be open as usual in the evening.

The Massillon Electric Light Company will adjust the business between it and the Schuyler Company, and the legal complications will all be settled without affecting the plant in this city, one way or the other.

At the first full meeting of the U. C. D. club, held Monday evening, Mr. A. T. Skinner was elected president, Mrs. M. A. Brown, vice-president, and Mrs. Frank A. Brown, treasurer for the ensuing year.

The regular meeting of the Stark County Horticultural Society was held Wednesday at the residence of Hon. S. A. Conrad. Dinner was served in a large tent in the yard, and a very pleasant time was had.

The Hon. L. C. Cole was called to the home of his parents, in Jefferson county, on Monday, by a telegram stating that his mother was fast sinking. Later information brings the sad news that she has passed away.

McCoys, who winters in Massillon, and who hangs his shooting gallery over the dismal swamp at Chippewa in the summer, is with us once more, and will open up again and do business at popular prices—a cent a shot.

The dime social of the M. E. church met at the residence of Mrs. Hershey, on South Mill street Tuesday night, and the usual good time was enjoyed by a large gathering of young and old members of the church.

Julius Wittman, a former Massillonian but now a Tennessean, while oiling his gun a few days ago, accidentally discharged one barrel. The charge entered, the leg of his wife who was sitting near by, and amputation was necessary.

There will be quarterly meeting at the U. B. church next Saturday and Sunday. Services on Saturday at 2 p. m. Services at 10:30 a. m. Sunday in connection with which the communion will be administered. Rev. W. B. Leggett, P. E., will have charge of the services.

General William Booth, of England, the founder and head of the entire Salvation Army, is now in America, and will attend one meeting in the Northern and one in the Southern Divisions of Ohio. The one for the Northern Division will be held in Massillon, some time next month, and hosts of the faithful, from all parts of the State may then be expected in far greater numbers than on the Fourth of July.

An important lease was effected last week by which the well known firm of A. J. Humbberger & Son, dry goods merchants, are to take possession of the large double room in Governor Warwick's new block, as soon as it is completed. This is one of the largest and handsomest rooms in the city, and the firm promise to fill it with an equally large and handsome stock. Pending the change in location, they are selling out at greatly reduced prices.

Missionary festival services were held morning and afternoon at the German Lutheran church, on East Tuscarawas street Sunday. In the morning Prof. Pfeuger, of the Capital University, Columbus, preached in German, and in the afternoon in both English and German. Rev. P. J. Buehl, of Massillon, also preached in German at the afternoon services. The choir of the Massillon German Lutheran church was in attendance and sang some excellent music.—*Canton Repository.*

After having paid four thousand dollars for Canton, which he intends to use for park purposes, Mr. J. C. Dueber, with Mr. Thomas Melbourne and Mr. George B. Freese, turned his eyes toward the setting sun and drove down Main street into the business part of Massillon. Mr. Dueber then examined the stone quarries surrounding the town, made arrangements for brick, coal, iron and wood for his new works. He would probably have been glad to engage our many competent mechanics, but the rush of business in this part of the city prevented their accepting other engagements. This was his first visit and Mr. Dueber was so favorably impressed that he at once directed the architect to make the new buildings face the west, ordered switches to be built from our railroads, and is now writing a petition to our city council to have Dueberville accepted as an addition to this city.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. James E. Dunn has returned from his western trip.

Mrs. G. A. Budd, of Elyria, is visiting her daughter in this city.

Mrs. E. L. Gates, of Toledo, spent a few days in town this week.

Mr. I. R. Adams, of this city, is now in Wichita, Kan., on business.

Miss Lemina Focke, of Baltimore, Md., is visiting friends in this city.

Frank Shepley has returned from a three days' visit in Pittsburgh.

Miss Hallie Brown, of Toledo, is visiting her brother, on East street.

Mrs. R. A. Bahney has returned from Cleveland after an absence of two weeks.

Mrs. Albert Endley, of Mansfield, is visiting Mrs. Wm. Brown, on South street.

Mr. Isaac Weirich returned Tuesday after a six weeks' visit with his daughter in Toledo.

Mr. Anson Landon and wife of Bridgeport, Conn., are visiting his brother, Henry Landon.

Mrs. George Rudolph, of Upper Sandusky, is visiting at the residence of Henry C. Diehlenn.

Prof. Alexandre Guillet spent Monday arranging his French classes, and thus far has started four.

Mr. and Mrs. Edward Steese, of Brookline, Mass., are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Charles Steese, of this city.

Misses Carrie and Mattie Collins, of Medina, are the guests of Miss Ida Tinkler, on North street, this week.

Miss Florence Huxthall left on Monday for Cincinnati, expecting to enter the College of Music of Cincinnati.

The musically inclined young people now seriously propose giving the public an amateur exhibition of minstrelsy.

Captain G. W. Fahrion, of Cleveland, O., late of Company C. 5th U. S. C. T., visited Mr. R. A. Pinn last week.

Mrs. P. Amstahl, whose husband has moved here to conduct the business of the Penn Liquor Company, arrived in Massillon Tuesday.

Mr. George Smith, of Hagerstown, Md., and Miss Alice Collier, of Uhrichsville, O., were the guests of Mr. S. Buckius Friday and Saturday.

Monday night Mr. Jack Sheehan got pretty drunk. He came up town to whip the police force. The police force whipped Jack. He went to jail. It cost him five dollars and costs to get out.

Mr. Elmer Oberlin and Miss Ida Altland, the former of West Lebanon and the latter of East Greenville were married on September 30, by the Rev. Booth, of the U. B. parsonage.

ENDED AT LAST.

The Water Works Men Get What They Ask.

Strangers and Strikers are Now at Work, and the Men will Again Rise on Schedule Time.

The strike of the water works diggers is at last over, and the streets are being torn up at the rate of nearly a mile a day. To say the Massillon men were mad when the Pittsburgh express arrived Monday, bringing about sixty laborers, who were to get a dollar and a half a day, is drawing it mild. They persisted in believing that they were to be victimized and thrown out of a job, while outsiders should take their places at no less wages than they asked. This high feeling was entirely unnecessary, as Mr. Miller, the foreman, told half a dozen of the strikers that the services of all would be utilized at a dollar and a half a day. But those who had no personal interest any way, insisted upon holding a meeting, and a meeting had to be held. Strikers and strangers mixed in this assemblage, the strangers having announced their determination to stay out unless the Massillon men should be reinstated. The only business transacted was to send a committee for Mr. Miller, to tell them in a body just what he expected to do.

While they waited, a score of merry hearted fellows jumped over Mr. Robert Folger's fence, and proceeded to strip his apple trees. They bravely continued their pastime, notwithstanding that one of the ladies of the house requested their departure. Policemen were finally sent for, and the trespassers took occasion to mingle with the crowd as they came into view.

Finally Mr. Miller arrived, and told them very clearly that all the men, from Pittsburgh and from Massillon, could have work at a dollar and a half a day. This satisfied everybody except one lame man, who has never been employed by the company. He proceeded to lay down the law to Mr. Miller, who, in one of his flights of eloquence drove off.

THE CITY COUNCIL

GOES INTO THE PAVING BUSINESS
And Does Much Business More Necessary Than Interesting.

All members of the Council were present on time Wednesday evening. The most of the session was spent in settling up the amount due Contractor Crooks for sewer work not in the original specifications. The members were reckless in ordering street crossings, but they might do things much worse. The Council has been holding semi-monthly sessions lately, and as a result routine business comes up in such quantities as to exclude the discussion of other matters.

REPORTS OF CITY OFFICERS.

The Marshal made his quarterly report which showed that the number of persons imprisoned had been seventy-eight, and the amount of uncollectable subsistence, \$97. Referred.

The Street Commissioner's reports for the weeks ending October 2 and September 25, amounting respectively to \$71.15 and \$83.25 were referred.

MIS.

Bids for paving, putting in curbing and resetting curbing were opened and read from Anthony Clementz, O. P. Springer & Co., Joseph Springer, Frank Clementz and John Miller. Referred to paving and grading committee.

PETITIONS.

Charles P. Rauber and others asked that East street, between Spring alley and Chestnut street, be put in passable condition. Referred.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The City Solicitor explained that cities had no power to compel railroad companies to put up safety gates at railroad crossings. This news was very disappointing, and the Council must now fall back upon moral suasion.

Mr. Williams moved that the street and alley committee confer with the Engineer in regard to grade of Plum street sidewalk in front of Shan's building. Carried.

Mr. Liegbley moved that Mr. S. R. Wells be permitted to lay tiling across a private alley adjoining his property. Carried.

Mr. Liegbley moved that the committee on printing be authorized to purchase blanks, and reduce city purchasing to a complete system. Carried.

There was an oratorical tournament after Mr. Oehler's motion to have stone street crossings at Erie and Plum, Main and East, Main and Clay, Canal and Main streets.

Mr. Williams objected to the crossing from the church to Dr. Royer's, and after a lively ten-minute discussion Mr. Oehler explained that he did not mean that crossing any way, but from the church to the southwest corner.

Mr. Snyder thought that all street intersections on Prospect street needed crossings as badly as any mentioned. It was suggested that as long as the city was going it wholesale he might include them in the original motion. Later on Mr. Snyder discovered another alley on West Main street, and dropped that in too.

It was put to a vote, and carried with five votes, Messrs. Volkmore, Williams and Huber voting in the negative.

BILLS PAID.	
Dr. T. C. Miller.....	\$44 84
G. C. Peppert.....	50 00
G. Mader.....	50 00
T. Hagan.....	50 00
M. E. Sess.....	50 00
A. Wendling.....	37 00
C. Stutz.....	40 00
G. M. Richardson.....	45 00
L. Zellers.....	50 00
American Fire Hose Co.....	425 00
John Madder estate.....	10 00
J. J. Hoover.....	11 50
Wagner & Son.....	15 15
Clapp & Jones.....	9 15
Frank Reese.....	10 50
D. A. Miller.....	72 50
John Osterheimer.....	13 50
William Castleman.....	15 67
Sheritzer & Maier.....	38 25
John Sheritzer.....	15 00
William Crooks.....	300 00
Total.....	\$1,351 76

BILLS REFERRED.	
G. Spiegel.....	\$28 49
O. P. Springer.....	15 00
Wagner & Son.....	15 15
G. N. Porter.....	3 00

The bills against the Burkes were referred to the solicitor for collection.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

A. O. U. W.

Ohio is sure of a rousing revival in the very near future, through the instrumentality of Bro. Barnes, of California, who began labor in the field at Toledo, on last Friday, from whence he will make a flying trip through the State, lecturing before members and the public as well, disseminating the principles of the order. Last Friday and yesterday Bro. William H. Barnes Past Grand Master Workman of California, lectured in Toledo, on behalf of the Ancient Order United Workmen, its objects, history and operation. He will lecture at Cleveland on Monday and Tuesday, 4th and 5th of October; Youngstown, 6th; Akron, 7th; Massillon, 8th.—*Commercial Gazette.*

General William H. Barnes, of San Francisco, gave an interesting lecture upon "Fraternal Organizations," at Music Hall last evening, under the auspices of the Ancient Order of United Workmen. The large audience appreciated the address, and enjoyed the numerous stories, which were filled with wit, pathos and humor.—*Cleveland Leader.*

The Hon. Wm. H. Barnes, P. G. M. W., of California, accompanied by I. A. Justice, G. M. W., will lecture for the good of the A. O. U. W., at the Opera House on Friday evening. The public is urged to attend. The Harmonia Band will be in attendance.

The new ritual has arrived at the Grand Recorder's office, and is ready for distribution.

Akron Lodge No. 78 was reorganized last month.

I. O. O. F.

The Degree Staff of Sippo Lodge will confer the Third Degree next Monday night. It is hoped that as many of the brethren will attend as possible, and especially the members of the Degree Staff.

The contract for frescoing the new Odd Fellows hall, which is being fitted up in the Warwick Block expressly for the use of Sippo Lodge, has been let to the Bryant Brothers.

The Sovereign Grand Lodge of the world which has had its headquarters in Baltimore since the establishment of the order has decided to move to Columbus, Ohio.

The Cincinnati Exposition Commissioners have set apart to-day as Odd Fellows Day, when many thousand Odd Fellows will visit Cincinnati and her exposition.

K. OF P.

Supreme Chancellor Douglas has approved of the applications for new divisions of the Uniformed Rank at Bellevue O., and at Stillwater, Minn.

The amount of endowment held by the members of the Endowment Rank is nearly \$40,000,000.

A new Section of the Endowment Rank is soon to be instituted at Ludlow, Ky.

LET US HAVE A FISH MARKET.

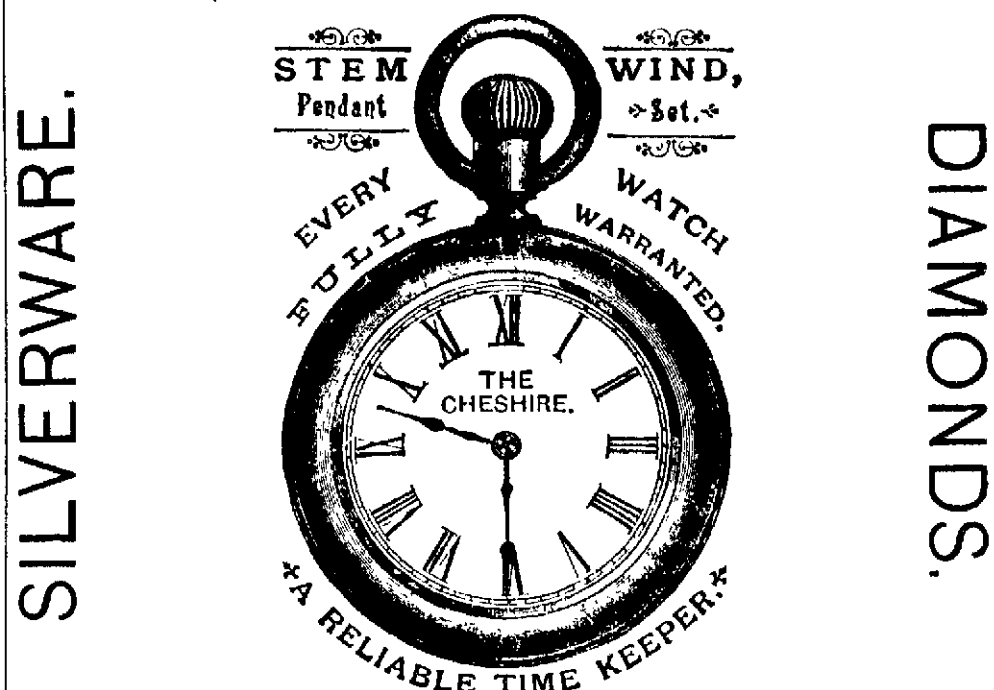
What a Prominent Dealer Says in Favor of a Very Simple, Inexpensive and Useful Project.

Said W. J. Amos, the fish man, the other day: "I for one am heartily in favor of establishing a regular fish market in town. With the wagons scattered as they now are, the first man buyers meet makes the sale; but with one place for the business we can have genuine competition, and purchasers can select their goods. The city should give us some place, and have it kept scrupulously clean. If the sidewalk in front of the park, on Main street, should be selected for the purpose, I, for one, will be very glad to move my stands there."

Mr. Amos is very level-headed in this matter. The fish stands about town are not especially beautiful, they occupy space on the street intended for other purposes, and for any one who is fastidious as to his marketing are too far apart. The city authorities should direct them to take the one place, and thus a very decent market would be established.

In this connection the article hinting that a general market was soon to be started is called to mind. The article was based on the statements of a prominent gardener, and if the reports are true the project came very near being carried out. It is said that the grocers entered into some sort of an agreement with the vegetable growers, which made it to

CALL AT COLEMAN'S AND SEE THE LATEST IN WATCHES! THE NEW AUTOMATIC and the CHESHIRE.



This watch is a reliable time-keeper and is fully warranted. The best cheap watch made. Price complete with chain

\$6.00.
COLEMAN'S JEWELRY STORE,
5 ERIE STREET.

their advantage not to execute the market plans.

The idea of bringing the fish dealers together is a practical one that commends itself to all, and if the city officials take a hand in the matter it will go through.

MASSILLON SCHOOL REPORT.

The New Enumeration Shows a Healthy Increase.

Mr. John Ellis has just completed the task of getting the enumeration of the youth of Massillon between the ages of six and twenty-one years, and the following is the result:

	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.
6 to 16 years old.	1140	1070	430	464
16 to 21 years old.	11	29	9	49
Totals.	1151	1099	439	478

The table shows an increase of 213 over the enumeration of last year, a very comfortable figure, upon the basis of which the population may be reckoned to have increased seven hundred.

Another Business Block.

The building boom will strike little Exchange street next spring, and one of the antediluvian warehouses behind the Opera House, will give way to a handsome brick structure to be erected by Mr. C. L. McLain. It will be three stories high, 40x90, in size and will be fitted with elevators, gas, water and every convenience. It will be planned especially for the wholesale grocery business, and will be occupied by the pushing, busy firm of C. L. McLain & Co., who have outgrown their present quarters.

Assigned.

The sheriff closed the well known establishment of Howard J. Watkins Saturday night. Monday morning he assigned to Otto E. Young, for the benefit of his creditors. The liabilities are estimated at fifteen thousand dollars, and the assets at eighteen. Mr. Watkins has made nothing but friends in Massillon, and they hope for a happy outcome from his present difficulties.

The crowds that have been thronging the store of A. J. HUMBERGER & SON to attend their closing out sale before moving into their magnificent new rooms in the Warwick Block, have been the talk of the town. The place is jammed from morning until night, and of course it would not be so was it not for the big reductions that have been made.

An old Pharisee lived once in Stark, Whose shot but far from his mark. He spread from Savarre His woes near and far, Hoping himself to keep dark. This old fossil wrote windy abuse, And he merrily laughed it news. He was untruthful and fierce Expecting to *perjure* One his secrets full 'en to amuse.

There are cloaks enough at HUMBERGER'S, for every lady in Stark county to have one, and if the number now purchasing at the present low prices is any criterion, every lady in the county will have a brand new one.

We want the ladies of Massillon to try that excellent Home Made Bread at A. J. Richeimer's, made from Fleischmann's Celebrated Yeast, and for sale at the above bakery.

Smokers should insist upon having nothing but Massillon cigars, of which the "Widow," made by Grass & Graf, 32 South Erie street, is the favorite.

We are making a run on merchants counter ships, and have purchased a large quantity of very attractive bill heads of fine quality and properly ruled or the purpose.

WALL PAPER.—New stock now arriving for the fall trade. The largest stock, the lowest prices and the most artistic goods at J. V. R. Skinner's.

WANTED. Furnished room and board in a private family for gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Address MS. INDEPENDENT Office. 1t

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Wednesday, Oct. 13th.

TONY DENIER'S
Pantomime Company

A New and Novel

Humpty Dumpty.

Come and see how his New Clothes Fit Him.

Humpty Dumpty on his Native Heath.

Humpty Dumpty with the Mikado in Japan.

Humpty Dumpty in the Wild West.

A Feast of Fun! A Surcease of Joy!

BAER'S FULL ORCHESTRA.

Admission, - - 75c., 50c. & 35c.

Bucher's Opera House

Thursday, Oct. 14th.

The Successful Comedy Drama in Two Acts,

SILVER SPUR

—BY—
SCOTT MARBLE.

Bright, Sparkling Songs and Dances add to the attractiveness of a deeply interesting play depicted by

Blanche Vaughan

and a Magnificent Company.

Baer's New Orchestra.

Admission, - - - 75, 50 and 35 Cents.

LADY

TO ADVERTISERS.

The regular circulation of the INDEPENDENT is steadily increasing, the campaign list is large, and a majority will renew for the entire year; there is no longer any question but that it has a larger circulation than any other paper in Massillon and Stark county. These are facts which it will profit you to remember. The causes are simply because the INDEPENDENT publishes all the news, and that, too, first handed. It is the only Massillon paper that sends a representative to the City Council, or that can be relied upon to have a reporter present at every meeting of public importance.

In this connection the following compliment conveyed in a business letter from Secretary Nies of the Agricultural Society, is to the point:

"The fair has been a great success financially and otherwise, through the aid of the Press, and I desire to especially thank you for the great interest manifested by you, to which the Massillonians interest is attributable."

G. and G. stands for Grass & Graf, and it is also the name of the finest five cent cigar in town with the possible exceptions of the Promenade and Ever Faithful, which the same firm manufactures.

GASTRONOMIC LONDON.

STRAY BITS FROM ITS NOTED CAFES AND RESTAURANTS.

A Dinner at the Holborn—The Old Cook Tavern—A Disgruntled Waiter—Fees and Fee-Givers—Living in Apartments, Etc., Etc.

Special Correspondence 1

LONDON, Sept. 24.—I write this letter in the very heart of the greatest city of the world. All around me throbs the life blood of London, and within a few minutes' walk of me is the center from which go out the wires which affect every nation and every market. A stone's throw away is Charing Cross, with its trains and buses leading to all parts of London and England, and below this the Strand, with its everlasting stream of vehicles and men. I go to the top of my street, a block away, and Trafalgar square, with its giant column of Nelson, with the great bronze lions lying at its feet, greets my eyes, and down below, not far off, are the houses of parliament, where to-night Parnell is having a tussle with the government about old Ireland. Hyde Park, Pall Mall and Piccadilly, with its clubs, are within walking distance, and all about me is the London of history and literature, as well as the great city of business activity.

Just across the street Benjamin Franklin lived when he came here to advocate the cause of the Colonists in 1771. Above this stands the Golden Cross hotel, where Mr. Pickwick met the hackney coachman and became acquainted with Jingle, and a little further down is the house of Samuel Pepys, the author of the Diary. Garrick lived in this vicinity, and some of the most important events in the life of Lady Jane took place right here.

When you are in Rome do what Romans do, and you will pay what Romans pay. If you try to carry American customs about with you, you will be charged three prices for everything, and a d will not be as well served into the bargain. It is the same with London. My friend and I are living here in apartments and we have a suite of three large rooms and an ante room on the second floor front for a fixed price of \$2 per day. The same accommodations in the Grand hotel in the next block would cost more than five times the money. We have our breakfast in our sitting room. We order what we like the way we like it, and at the time appointed we sit at a well cooked, nicely served and set upon the table. We eat at our table and enjoy our breakfast. The other morning at the noted restaurants and cafes in London. We live well, and the whole cost of each day is \$4 a day.

There are, as a rule, the most extravagant of travelers. They have acquired an international reputation as such. They pay their expenses out of their money than any other class of travelers. I heard a rich American at Edinburgh say that it cost him on average of \$5 in fees to every hotel bill he paid, and I find that twice as much is expected of an American as of a German, a Frenchman or an Englishman. Every servant seems to expect a fee, and cabmen, stage drivers, railroad conductors and the numerous employees about the public buildings have their hands always open. The fact that signs are put up warning the travelers that no gratuities are to be paid makes no difference, and at hotels the servants expect the same fee whether attendance is claimed in the bill or not. I have paid thirty-seven cents a day for attendance at hotels, and have notwithstanding found an army of servants waiting to be fed at my departure. At many of the restaurants the waiters get no wages, but rely upon fees for their salaries, and at some hotels and cafés they even pay a good round sum to the proprietors for the privilege. The head boots at one of the big hotels in Liverpool pays, I am told, \$7 a year for the lacing of the boots of the guests of the hotel, and hires his own assistant.

The average English waiter and porter of a hotel are almost always fed. The waiters are a rule dressed in swallow-tail coats, low cut vests and white ties. They are very polite, especially when you are about to depart, and at that time all present themselves. The best of them do not ask for fees outright, but you can see they expect it all the same. If you do not fee them a lot of medals seem to come on their faces, and you have fallen like lead in their estimation.

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BREAKFAST IN OUR SITTING ROOM.

Last night at the Covent Garden theatre a party of Americans, of which I was a member, drank a bottle of wine together. We sat at a little table just off of the promenade of the grand theatre and were waited upon by one of those walking clothes frames in full dress. The bill was asked for and a most literary man of America handed the waiter the exact change. He started away with a thank you and then came back as he looked at the change, and said with an air which was half demand: "Gentlemen, there is no fee here for the waiter."

The American replied: "No, and you will get none! I am usually very liberal with your class, but I will never give fees when I am asked for them."

The waiter looked mad, spluttered a little, and went off. As he did so the American remarked to me: "This is the first time I have ever been directly asked for a fee. This man goes to Europe nearly every year and is a constant fee giver. Many Americans feel the same as he does. They don't object to giving a sixpence or a shilling when in the mood and when they feel they have been well served. They object to giving in response to an unasked-for check, and will not open their pockets to his demands. It is surprising what a feeling follows some of these people."

At the Royal Hotel in Edinburgh, the St. Rocco's in Glasgow there

are men acting as waiters who would not seem out of place as guests at a fashionable party or at a scientific meeting. The head waiter is, as a rule, a plump, middle aged man with a face shining with good living and having an air of dignity and good humor combined. He might pose for a retired nabob anywhere else, and you feel at first afraid to drop a fee into his hand, which he so well knows how to curl behind his back or at his side.



DOWING FOR A FEE.

There are about 15,000 cabs in London and about 1,000 bus drivers. The cabs have fixed rates for passengers, but they expect a penny or two additional with every extra fare. The hansom cab is the great vehicle here, and its rates are for two persons about a shilling or twenty-five cents for a two-mile trip. It is a two-wheeled one-horse affair, open at the front, and the driver sits behind and drives with his lines over the top of the cab. They do not obstruct the view and they make excellent time. These cabs are owned largely by capitalists, who let them out to the drivers at so much per day, and their pay is in what they can earn over this. The hansom was for years peculiarly a London institution, but it has been lately taken up in the United States, and Washington, Philadelphia and New York are adopting it.

Speaking of restaurants and eating, it is wonderful how much meat these English people eat, and what good meats they have. The English grill room has an international reputation for its chops and steaks, and all over England you will see the sign "Grill Room" tacked to the walls of many restaurants. The grill room is a part of the restaurant where the meat is broiled in the same room it is eaten, and where one can pick out his own steak or chop and have it cooked for him. It differs from other restaurant rooms chiefly in the grilling part, which consists of a wide fireplace at the end of the room, built into the chimney, about as high from the floor as that upon which the blacksmith's fire burns. Upon this fireplace are masses of red coals, and over them grates of iron and spits, on which, with an appetizing odor, are broiling meats of various kinds. A cook in white cap, white waistcoat and apron presides over the grill, and at his side are big counters, upon which are laid out all kinds of raw chops, steaks and birds. You can pick out your own piece of meat, and see it put on the coals. In ten minutes, or less, it will be brought, smoking hot, to you, and you will find it delicious. If you are an Englishman you will order a mug of beer with it, and about a quart of heavy beer will be handed you in a big silver mug. You also have potatoes or other vegetables if you pay for them, and you close your request with a bit of old Shilton or Gorgonzola cheese, which looks as old as a cathedral ruin and as nobly as a damp, mouldy cedar.

There are numerous old and noted restaurants in London. I came across one the other day called the Pall Mall restaurant in the vicinity of Mark Lane, and on Fleet street there is one at which Nell Gwynne used to dine which dates back into the Seventeenth century and has the sign "Nell Gwynne Tavern, founded A. D. 1666," upon it.

The Cock tavern near by has been noted among lawyers for years, and it is a little sixteenth-century building of many stories, sandwiched in between more modern structures. It has a golden rooster for a sign, and it looks very old. It is the restaurant that Tompkins speaks of in the beginning of one of his poems:

On plump head waiter at the Cock,
To which I most resort,
How goes the time? 'Tis five o'clock.
Go fetch a pint of port.
But I'm not such a snob as that
As to expect champagne corks,
But such whose father-gods grow fat
On Lusitanian summers.

I dropped into the Cock yesterday. The grilling was going on in stalls, while a very pretty maid presided over the bar. I took a glass of port for the name of the thing and found it very good indeed, but whether it was of the Lusitanian kind or that for chance comes I know not.

Among the noted London restaurants of the present, Spies & Pond stand very high. They have restaurants with silver griddles and lots of colored glass all over London, and you find their establishments connected with the principal theatres and the railway stations. They are Australians, who have introduced French cookery into England, and many of their restaurants furnish meals on the Duval plan. Duval was a French butcher, who has founded restaurants all over Paris, at which everything is sold at the lowest remunerative rates, and everything is charged for even to the napkins. A full fare is given you with the prices attached to each dish, and you pay for just what you want and no more, except a fee, perhaps, to the waiters. These restaurants of Spies & Pond are higher in price than the Duval establishments of Paris, but their service is excellent.

There is a big one in Fleet street, near the new law courts and in the locality of the large newspaper offices of London. It was in Fleet street that Dr. Samuel Johnson lived, and this restaurant is not far from where Isaac Walton's house used to stand. I have dined in it many times, and am always able to get a good dinner for about fifty cents. Everything you have here costs something. The use of the washroom to clean your hands and face costs six cents, and for this you get a fresh towel, wrapped up in a sealed paper, to show that no one else has wiped upon it, a "bureau of" by a waiter, and as much hot and cold water and soap as you want. The dining rooms are above this and on a level with Fleet street. They are large, elegantly furnished and filled with a hundred or so of little tables, covered with the whitest of linen. You enter them through a wide hall, and as you pass the bellman at the door you are given a ticket or bill, on which what you eat will be set down by your waiter. The boy who gives you this is in a sort of a pen in the middle of the doorway, and you cannot pass in without getting it. You select your table, and your waiter takes your order. All of the waiters are girls from about 18 to 25 years of age, and a very pretty, lady-like and agreeable lot of girls they are. They have one costume. It consists of a gray stone-colored dress, a white apron, low slippers and a

gauzy lawn cap, which daintily covers the top of the head. Upon the arms, from wrist to elbow, there are pairs of white oversleeves tied at the elbow with black bands, and each girl fastens her collar with a round nickel-plated brooch the size of a trade dollar, upon which is engraved her number in plain figures.

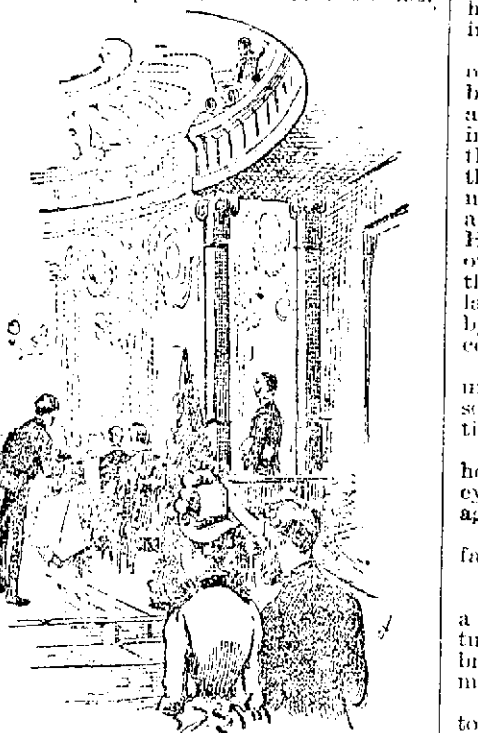


NUMBER FIVE.

Number 5 waited on me to-day, and while she was standing beside me I made a hasty sketch of her and her badge. She was very pretty, and though she appeared delicate she was strong enough to dislodge with her cork-crow a refractory wine cork with a loud report. The cork-crow is a part of each of these girls' attire, and it is tied to their waists by a black string, and hangs half the way down the dress like a lady's fan at a party when not in use. Number 5 gave me a napkin, for which I paid two cents; a piece of bread, two cents; butter, two cents, and then my dinner as per order. Everything was nicely cooked and the service was of the best, though the prices were no less than those in the better class restaurants of New York, where cheapness is made an object. The prices of eating in London are about the same as in America, and when you figure up the total of your hotel bills you find that they amount to at least \$5 or \$4 per day at the better hotels, and more than that at the best. Their prices appear cheaper from the fact that everything is itemized. The total, however, is a continual astonishment. Take a fixed price per day per room, say \$1, and this is about the lowest for which one can get a room at the better hotels in the West End, or fashionable London, and you find at the close an additional charge of one shilling and a half for service and one shilling for lights. The price of your room is now \$1.62, and the waiters and boots will expect something when you leave. A room on any except the top floor will be higher, and the total daily rates will come up about as follows: \$3 a day for the fourth floor, \$5 for the third, \$8 for the second, and about \$10 for a room, including board, on the first floor. In all European hotels the ground floor does not count, and in most of them the floor above this is called the "entresol." The first floor is what would be the third floor in an American hotel, and there are few American hotels which charge as much as the above rates.

Of late years a number of penny coffee houses have sprung up all over England, and you find them in every part of London. These coffee rooms give a fair cup of coffee or chocolate for a penny, or two cents, a pat of butter for two cents and a piece of bread or roll for the same. Cold meats, pies and cake are also sold. There are no waiters at most of them, except those behind the cash counter. You go to the counter, ask for what you want, and carry it to one of the marble tables in the room, and taking a seat, eat your lunch at your leisure. I have patronized these coffee houses several times when I wanted only a "snack" and have found them good. I understand that they are very paying institutions and that they do a great deal in the way of temperance reform, as no liquors are sold at them.

One of the finest restaurants of London is the Holborn, which from its table d'hôte dinners, accompanied by music, has acquired an international reputation. Here the furnishings are more gorgeous than those of Claude Melnotte's ideal palace, on the Lake of Como.



THE HOLBORN.

There is a blaze of gold carvings, fine marbles, beautiful tiles, rich furniture, cut glass and silver plate. Flowers and plants there are in profusion, and every surrounding is that of luxury and wealth. The dining room is a great court, roofed with painted carvings of gold and white, and with tiers of wide galleries looking out upon it and rising one above another. It is as large as a good sized theatre and in decoration does not look unlike one of the best of theatres. The band is in one of the galleries. It is an excellent one and it renders the finest music during the dinner hours, which last from 5:30 p. m. to 8:30 p. m. The dinner is a table d'hôte, and it takes about one hour to go through its various courses. Between 500 and 1,000 people, I judge, were dining in it when I took my last dinner there, and the crowd was a well dressed and fashionable one. Each party had a table to itself, and many ladies were among the number. This dinner costs three shillings and six pence and three pence for the waiter, which is included in the bill. This makes a total charge of eighty-seven cents for a fine concert and an excellent dinner, which you will agree is not dear. This does not, however, include wine, and as every one drinks here, the dinner amounts to as much more as the drinking tastes of the diner demands.

The dinner from the joint is a favorite meal with Londoners. It consists of soup and a cut of roast beef, lamb, or veal, with vegetables and cheese. The Albion, Simpson's, the Rainbow and others are among the old-fashioned English restaurants of this style. At Simpson's I have had many a good saddle of mutton, and I like the way it is brought to the table. A table on rollers with a fire burning upon it, and over this the great platter on which rests a big roast or fish, is rolled up to your table, and a cook dressed all in white cuts off the smoking slice before your eyes and lays it freshly cut upon your plate. A good dinner from the joint costs about seventy-five cents, and for this you get all the meat and vegetables you can eat. It is the dinner for a hungry man or a Dr. Tanner. The quality is good and the quantity is unlimited, as you can repeat your order ad libitum without increase of price.

FRANK GEORGE CARPENTER.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Actors, Managers and Audiences Start On Travels This Season.

New York, Oct. 4.—To judge from the full audiences this will be a most prosperous theatrical season. It ought to be. The average actor has been in rather hard luck for several years. Let us hope he and she will make enough during the coming months to make the most losses up to them. Furthermore, when theatres pay it is a sign the country is prospering.

How completely the star system has superseded the old stock company plan may be judged from the fact that there are at present only four theatres in the United States maintaining stock companies. These are the Madison Square, Wallack's and Daly's in New York, and the Boston Museum theatre. Even Philadelphia, with its 600,000 and more inhabitants, supports no permanent theatre.

The champion of the legitimate drama in the United States is A. M. Palmer, of the Madison Square theatre. Of the four stock companies named, his is the largest. Through thick and thin, through good and ill, he has stood up for the legitimate drama, that which relieves instead of demoralizes. Popular taste has run after spectacular pieces, kicking shows, skating rink dramas, and heaven knows what, for many years. There are now symptoms of a return to a desire for better things.

The Madison Square theatre may be credited with having brought out American plays especially, and with having done more for American drama than any of the others. A genuine native Yankee play, and a good one, too, "Held By the Enemy," has been running there for nearly two months.

A leading theatrical event, to which critics and others are looking forward, is the arrival of Mr. Wilson Barrett, the rising English actor. He will be welcomed with uncommon eagerness, first, because he is English; second, that he is also an accomplished actor will add to the warmth of his reception.

Mrs. Langtry, with a wardrobe which has not been excelled in gorgeousness since the 1,500 gowns of Queen Elizabeth, is down upon us once more. Genevieve Ward, our gifted countrywoman, now at the summit of her bravely won career, is also playing in New York for the first time in many years. It is said that after the present season Miss Ward will bid farewell to the stage.

Meantime it is a satisfaction to know that some American actors can carry off honors in Europe. Dixey, in his funny "Adonis," and Daly with his fine troupe have shown the Old World people that the Yankees can do something in the way of acting as well as other people. For my part I am free to confess it is my unalterable conviction that America will furnish not only the actors but the singers of the future.

ELIZA ARCHARD.

SHALL THE CHILD BE WHIPPED?

Will Hubbard Kernan Says "No," and Tells Why He Says It.

New York, Oct. 4.—Mankind is still below the standard it will ultimately reach—I mean the rabblement of mankind. They still display the old, fierce, tiger-spirit of the past in many ways; still delight in the devilish feeling of pleasure at witnessing a prize fight or other exhibition of evil prowess, and still treat their children as the slave driver treated his slave.

The greatest intellect of our country—the one who has gone furthest in freeing himself of precedent; the one whose sermons on the sweet humanities have done more for the betterment of the world than all the homilies ever preached from pulpits—says that the man who whips a little cowering atom of a child is the most contemptible coward in the universe. And he is.

Think of a great, brawny fellow gripping a poor, trembling child by the arm, and beating it with fist or lash till it cries out, and sinks to the floor in agony!

When ever I see a sight like that, my blood boils with a wrath unquenchable. The utter helplessness of the victim appeals to every instinct of justice in my brain, heart, soul.

I know a lad once. He was only 10 years old. He was as beautiful as a dream of beauty. There was a grace in his attitudes—a poise in his eyes—a something indefinable in his very presence—in the unconscious lay the turn of hand and neck, the peculiarity of thought and tone—that made him one of the most lovable beings I ever saw. His mother, a Spanish lady, died in giving him birth. His father was a coarse, cruel Englishman—one of those scoundrel lords that you find by the multitude in the mansions and mills of England; a great bag of meat and bones unfurled by a solitary ray of the divine light that constitutes intellect.

To kicks and curses this lad was treated, until one day, in his tenth year, when—for some trifling thing—the father whipped him till the blood trickled again.

"Never do that again!" cried the boy, a horrible light flashing in his big, beautiful eyes. "Never dare touch me with whip again!"

Maddened by these words, the furious father returned and struck the boy again.

But only once—only once!

Quicker than I can tell it the child pulled a revolver, shot his father dead, and then, turning the smoking barrel against his own breast, fired and fell back into the infinite mystery from whence he came.

That father did not understand the being to whom he had given life—what parent does? Having been treated like a dog, nay, perhaps, by his own progenitors, and having submitted like a dog, he thought his own son would suffer similarly, and he did it.

I have often said, and I hold it to be a truism, that the spirit of brutality still remaining in the heart of the race springs from the parental treatment meted out to the children of the rougher classes, and as long as corporal punishment continues in the households of the world just that long will the masses of humanity fail to realize the ideal of its interpreters and prophets.

WILL HUBBARD KERNAN.

Shall We Travel Through the Air?

LONDON, Sept. 13.—Like perpetual motion, the problem of air navigation is one that will not down. Come to think of it seriously, there is no reason to doubt that aerial navigation will be finally accomplished. More difficult knots than that have been untied by the ingenuity of man. There are those who say that whatever can be dreamed of as a possibility by the mind can be wrought out in matter as fact. If this be true we shall surely have air boats before many years. Cranks and scientists have been working at the thing for a long time.

Meanwhile a French aeronaut actually has steered a balloon from Cherbourg to London, and alighted a few miles from where he meant to stop. That fact adds to the probability that the whole task of air sailing will be studied out. It is true the French aeronaut was a good while going from Cherbourg to London, and the wind was not blowing much. If it had been, he would have been at its mercy and alighted where it pleased to set him down.

But this proves it can be done. If an air ship can be steered in a calm it can be in a wind, or man's brains have been given to him in vain.

The old spherical balloon pattern has been reported from in recent air ship building. The idea is now to make the general contour of bag and car conform to the general shape of the body of a bird. Then the contrivances shape itself like this: Have a gas bag of sufficient buoyancy to bear the whole weight of the machine up in the air in all winds and weathers. Then inside the bag have a propelling engine and a steering apparatus to drive the balloon forward. When that is thought out, the air ship can be accomplished. If stored electricity can be utilized as a motor, air ships can sail round the world.

JOHN TILTON.

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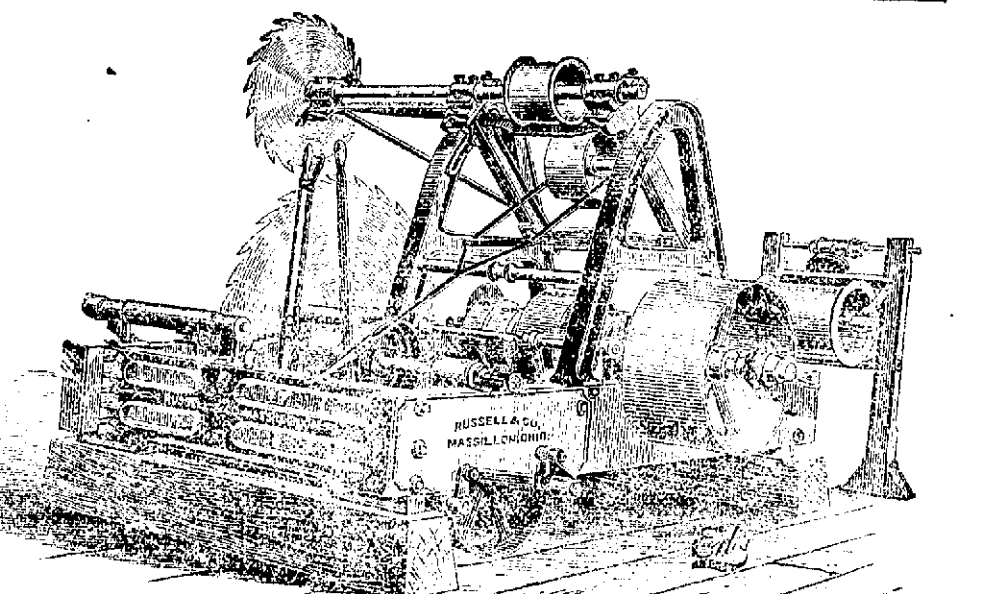
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CHAPMAN.

Mr. John W. Myers spent last Saturday in the Forest City.

Everybody seems to have been satisfied with Stark county's fair this year.

John Evans is now sinking a shaft at Flushing for a company of that place.

Mrs. Amy Jenkins, of Sherman, O., is circulating among her Chapman friends this week.

The miners employed at the Blaine are prohibited from riding to their work in the morning on the coal train. Rather small potatoes.

We are pleased to state that work at the mines continues good. The Blaine mine has slacked up a little, but the Youngstown mine, which is in the same market, receives orders faster than they can be filled. This company is now taking coal from the old Clark workings through this mine, and as the water goes down they will employ more men and be able to supply the demand. The water at the old Clark mine is within three feet of the bottom, but it is expected that some time will be consumed in clearing up and repairing before coal can be taken out at the shaft.

NAVARRE.

Rev. Becker lectured on missions in the U. B. church Tuesday evening.

The enforcement of the sidewalk ordinance is having its desired effect.

Asa Leos and wife, of West Lafayette, O., visited D. Whitmire this week.

Mayor McAdams, of Canal Fulton, circulated among Navarres Monday.

Mr. D. Mentzer, who has been dangerously ill for some time past, is convalescent.

Rev. S. Corl, of Palestine, O., came up and spent the fore part of the week with Navarre friends.

J. W. Gillam, who has been teaching the Fairview College for the past two months closed his summer term last Saturday.

Captain Pickles, the new commanding officer of the Salvation Army attended an officers' meeting at Alliance, Sunday.

Charles Jenkins, (Charles Jenkins Navarre don't seem to be struck with Congressional Charles-Jenkins fever. Try it again, Charles.

DALTON.

Mr. and Mrs. Coulter, of Smithfield, visited in town Sunday.

Rev. Shields, of Orrville, preached in the Presbyterian church Sunday afternoon.

Messrs. Welly & Fiscus have purchased a new "Victor" clover huller of McDowell & Co., of this place.

Dalton is threatened with scarlet fever. The schools have been somewhat broken up on account of the epidemic.

A large number of our people took in the play at the Opera House in Massillon on last Thursday night. "Karl the Paddler" is immense, (your scribe was there.)

Mr. Fred Schultz and family left Monday for Springfield, O., to make that their future home. Mr. Schultz will paint for the Champion machine works of that place.

GOAT HILL.

Camp Creek is working more than half time.

Elm Run would work steady but for a scarcity of railroad cars.

Mr. Henry Leos and wife, of East Greenville, visited friends and relatives in Elton last Sunday.

Mr. Harry Stansbury and Mr. Higginbotham, of Goshen, Ind., are visiting the family of Joseph Stansbury, the former's uncle.

Justus is working day and night in order to get out as much coal as possible before the wet season sets in, as they are afraid the mine will be flooded.

A Baking Powder Trick.

The Chicago firm, under whose directions the band of women are "testing" our baking powders has hit upon a very cunning trick. The "test," as performed by these ladies, is to mix the baking powder they peddle and that found in the kitchen with water, separately, and call attention to the difference of action. That found in the kitchen, if pure, will foam up quickly, like champagne. The baking powder they wish to prove superior will rise slowly, foaming like new yeast, over the top of the glass. This slower action results from the presence of flour, albumen, or a gum in their baking powder, and is evidence of adulteration. To prove this, fill a glass half full of water, mix together equal parts of flour and some pure baking powder, pour into the water and stir quickly. There will be produced precisely the same effect—the slow foaming action—produced by the tests with the adulterated baking powder as made by our lady missionaries from Chicago. The effect will be even heightened by adding a little lime, such as the baking powder carried by the ladies and the other low grade adulterated powders contain. Of course, any statements made in reference to baking powders, by parties caught in practicing such tricks as these for the purpose of deceiving the public, will be of no credit.

"100 Doses One Dollar" is true only of Hood's Sarsaparilla and it is an unwarrantable argument as to strength and economy.

Massillon Amusements.

Eloquent speakers and plenty of music can be heard at the A. O. U. W. free entertainment in the Opera House Friday evening.

The Four Emeralds variety show played to moderate business three nights this week. In its way the show was good, but the way was very poor.

Charles Gardner drew his usual large and enthusiastic audience last Thursday night. Prof. Baer's new orchestra made its bow to the public, and was given hearty applauses after each number.

The advertising columns of this paper promised Pullman's circus in this city on Friday, but as they have not billed the town or made any contracts, it is probable that they have closed their season.

Prof. Crocker's troupe of educated horses will be here October 25, 26 and 27. Their performances are said to be superior to anything of the kind, and have taken the position vacated when Bartholomew retired.

M. B. Curtis, the famous "Samuel of Posen," has applied for the Opera House for October 20, but that being Alvin Joslin's date, he had to be refused. The manager hopes to arrange for his appearance at some other time.

Harold Forsberg's manager telegraphed that his season had closed, and that he therefore could not play here Saturday. It means that the company has gone to pieces. It was an excellent combination, and its misfortune is undeserved.

A large and appreciative audience greeted the appearance of Tony Denier's Pantomime Troupe last evening in the old-time yet ever new Humpty Dumpty. Many new and pleasing tricks were introduced in the pantomime, and there was an entire absence of the drawbacks of a first night's performance. The performance is one that will please young people.—*Boston Daily Traveller*.

It is a very talented company that Manager Benton has brought to present Wheeling's favorite comedy, "Silver Spur," this season. It has filled the Grand opera house every night this week, and no wonder, for with its bright and catchy music, its pretty songs, its graceful dances, and the ever-popular banjo solos, forms one of the most enjoyable entertainments imaginable. To night and to-morrow closes the successful engagement.—*Wheeling News Letter*.

The possibilities of Humpty Dumpty will never be realized. Everybody of mature years knows what it was, and, having gone to see it each year since childhood, knows what it has been since. At the same time there is a probability that those who were not at the People's last night do not know what it is now. Tony Denier's name guarantees the excellence of the entertainment. With Ravel as Clown and the perennial Humpty introduced among Indian surroundings, there is a decidedly entertaining pantomime. The specialists as a whole are clever, and the play of child hood should have a prosperous run.—*St. Louis Globe Democrat*.

Speaking of Miss Bensberg who will soon appear in Massillon with the Max Strakosch concert company, Mr. Strakosch has said to a reporter:

"In the first place she is natural. You know she is young yet—hardly more than twenty. She is an American born and bred, with a love of art for its own sake and with a capacity to lose herself in her impersonations. Throughout her appearance on the stage her first thought seems to be of the character—not her own ambition. This is what makes her such a card with the public—there is so little that is staid, or like striving after effect. She is the most thoroughly natural operatic singer I have ever seen."

THE LECTURE COURSE.

Though promised this week, it has been found impossible to announce the dates for the lecture course positively. Approximate dates have been made, and the definite time will be set probably next week. At present it is expected to commence the course with the Hon. Geo. R. Wendling, on November 5, who, everybody says, will give the enterprise a magnificent send-off. Mr. Burbank will come December 6. Prof. Swing and General Wallace, January, Kate Field, February 15, and Joseph Cook the latter part of March. There are plenty of season tickets still for sale. Should the encouragement given present proposition be greater than anticipated, a supplementary course can be arranged, and another winter, perhaps, twice as many entertainments can be given for the same money that people pay this year. The matter rests entirely with the people.

Chewing Gum by the Ton.

A day or two ago my wayward feet carried my body into the suburbs and to a chewing gum factory. There I got some idea of an industry that thrives on penny sales and the remorseless energy of American jaws. In the place I saw half a dozen blocks of marble gum, or petroleum wax. Each weighed about 100 pounds and was almost like pure pentecostal stone, dear to the old sculptor's heart and hand. And it was absolutely clean and odorless. A few weeks ago the stuff lay in one of the huge tanks near the oil wells of Pennsylvania, a dirty, greenish-brown fluid, with the consistency of a bad mud and the bad smell of a glue factory. Then it was crude oil, but since then it had been in a turmoil, and through "stirring time" and chemical processes.

From it had been extracted a lot of kerosene, almost as much naphtha, not a little benzene, plenty of tar, and a lot of valuable but technically named affairs that are out of reach. Anyway, the gum wax was left, and it was in that I saw, clean as an ideal farmer's bed chamber. Before it became the chewing gum of our friends it had to be melted, flavored, sweetened, and "put up" in fanciful array. Then the 100 pound block would appear in 5,000 penny cakes, and I am told that about 500 of these 100-pound blocks are used in each week of the history of Columbia, "the gum of the ocean," etc.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

(Continued from 1st page.)

fiscal year of 1885. The expenditures were \$242,483.13—a per capita of \$4.15, or 24 cents less than that of the previous year.

THE BULGARIAN PICKLE.
Before his departure from Sofia Gen. Kaulbars presented to the Bulgarian government a note to the following effect: The imperial government desires to release all persons arrested in connection with the deposition of Prince Alexander. It also desires that the trial of the deposed prince be postponed until November. The consequences of a refusal to comply with Russia's wishes will fall upon those actually governing Bulgaria.

The Bulgarian government decided not to answer the note, but warned Kaulbars that he would have information of a scheme to murder him. Gen. Kaulbars was met on his arrival at Orhovie by a deputation of citizens who expressed approval with the attitude of the government, and he immediately resumed his journey toward Plevna. He has telegraphed the military commandant at Rastehuk to liberate all political prisoners, otherwise he will be held responsible.

Eighty Russian officers who formerly served in the Bulgarian army have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to return to Bulgaria at a moment's notice. The Vienna Fremdenblatt says: "Gen. Kaulbars' conduct at the meeting in Sofia and his projected journey to Orhovie, Bulgaria and Roumelia are not calculated to promote conciliation. Diplomatic representatives are always accredited to the governments and not to the masses. Every government must regard open dealings of foreign envoys with a mob as violations of its authority. A secret will be felt at St. Petersburg, as elsewhere, at a course of conduct which must weaken Russia's just and moral influence in Bulgaria. If Russia desires to succeed, her agents must become better acquainted with the Berlin treaty. Gen. Kaulbars appears to care little for the fundamental principles underlying the treaty."

CIVIL SERVICE.

The Civil-Service Commission has been busily engaged for some time past in a revision of the rules and regulations relating to the civil service, and within a short time it is probable that a number of important modifications of the existing rules will be submitted to the President for his formal approval. The commission has changed the construction heretofore placed on the law and rules relating to the appointment of soldiers to the classified service by the issue of the following order:

It is directed that upon any requisition being made by an appointing officer for eligibles to fill any vacancy in the classified civil service the certifying officer shall certify from the eligible register from which the eligibles are to be drawn the names of all persons who have a claim to preference to appointment under Sec. 1734, United States Revised Statutes. Provided, however, that if there are upon said register the names of more than four persons who have a claim to preference, only four of them shall be certified in the order of their grading. If upon the register of the State entitled to the appointment there are no preference-claiming eligibles entitled to certification, or if there are not upon the register enough names of preference-claiming eligibles, the certifying clerk shall complete the making of the certification by taking the names of preference-claiming eligibles from the registers of other States, taking care to select from such State registers in the order of the right of each State to the appointment, under the apportionment authorized to be made by the commission. If upon the register of no State entitled to the appointment there is the name of a preference-claiming eligible, and the name of such eligible appears upon a State quota of which has been filled, the name of such preference-claiming eligible shall be certified.

MILES AND THE APACHES.

The annual report of Gen. Miles is still in the hands of the president, and has been the subject of a brief conference between himself and Secretary Endie, but it is understood that no line of action has been decided upon in regard to that portion relating to the surrender of Geronimo. While the text of the report is not yet accessible for publication, it is known in respect to that matter Gen. Miles does not exclaim himself to the satisfaction of the authorities, and that his granting of conditions, which are now under consideration, are more liberal than has heretofore been supposed, is a subject of much discussion and complexity. Without saying so in emphatic terms, it is gathered from Gen. Miles' superior about expressions on the subject, that the agreement was made that the lives of the prisoners should be spared, and that they should be removed at once from Arizona. In this respect Gen. Miles has, it is said, gone contrary to the wishes of his superiors, which action amounts practically to disobedience of orders. The only reason suggested for this course—in the absence of any satisfactory statement on the point from Gen. Miles—is the fact that if he did not secure the prisoners in this way he would make terms with and surrender themselves to the Mexicans. This would have rendered the termination of the campaign apparently less creditable to the Americans, and in this state of affairs there seems to be nothing which the authorities can do for the punishment of the prisoners except to keep them permanently as prisoners of war. Even should the civil authorities of Arizona demand them for trial with the most positive proof of murder ready for presentation, the hands of the administration would be tied.

Lieut. Albe, of Winchester armory, who served many years in the southwestern campaign, has received a telegram from Capt. Lawton, Albuquerque, New Mexico, in which Capt. Lawton denies that Geronimo's surrender was coupled with any conditions. This dispatch is intended to contradict the official report of Gen. Miles to the war department, which stated that Geronimo surrendered conditionally.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Violent shocks of earthquake have occurred recently in the central portion of Germany.

Two shocks of earthquake were felt throughout Bulgaria, one of the Shetland islands, Tuesday night.

The fall of portions of the altar in a church at Kildare, Ireland, caused the death of Archbishop Kavanagh, while celebrating mass.

The pope has urged the queen of Spain to commute the death sentence passed upon General Villacampa and his associates in the recent revolt.

An explosion occurred on Saturday in Alford's colliery at Wakefield, England. Eight men were rescued alive from the burning mine, seven were found dead, and seventeen are missing. No hope is entertained that any of the latter may be found alive.

A London dispatch says: Every village on the island of Niapli has been destroyed by an earthquake. The island is covered twenty feet deep with volcanic dust and a new hill 200 feet high has been formed. The island had a population of about five hundred, all of whom escaped.

General Kaulbars, Monday, unexpectedly made his appearance at a meeting held by five thousand citizens of Sofia to consider the political crisis. He declared that the czar would not recognize the sobriety elected to choose a successor to Prince Alexander. The shouts of the people became so tumultuous that the Russian agents withdrew.

A deputation of Irish ladies, headed by the wife of the lord mayor of London, visited Hawarden, Monday, to present to Mr. Gladstone a petition for home rule bearing half a million signatures. The mayors of Cork, Limerick, Waterford, and Clonmel then tendered Mr. Gladstone the freedom of their respective cities. The ex-premier closed his reply with the assurance that the Irish people will always largely share his interest in a free nation.

Call at this office for your note heads, bill heads and statements.

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IS NOW OPEN.

A First-Class Metropolitan Liquor Store,
AT THE
OLD POSTOFFICE ROOM, 29 SOUTH ERIE STREET,
WITH A COMPLETE STOCK OF THE
BEST BRANDS OF PENNSYLVANIA PURE RYE,
Kentucky Bourbon and Sour Mash Whiskies,
Imported and Domestic Brandy, Gin,
Rum, Wine and Cigars.

It is a fact, conceded by all, that our coming meets the long-felt want of Massillon. Heretofore when one wanted a first-class, strictly pure article of liquor he had to send to our neighboring town for it, and then was not sure if he got the pure article or not. Now, that is all obviated by our coming. We will sell you any of the following brands, which are known all over the world as the best and purest manufactured:

Guckenheimer's, Finch's Golden Wedding, Dillinger's Pure Rye and W. H. McBrayer's Celebrated Hand-made Kentucky Sour Mash, six years old, guaranteed strictly pure.

Full Quart Bottles at \$1, or Six Bottles for \$5.

WE WILL ALSO SELL

CALIFORNIA PORT, SHERRY
AND ANGELICA WINE,
Manufactured from the grape, and guaranteed strictly pure.

Full quart bottles 50 cents.

If you want anything in our line for family or medicinal use, don't forget to call on us at the
OLD POSTOFFICE ROOM, OPERA BLOCK,
29 SOUTH ERIE STREET,
MASSILLON, - OHIO.

Here and There.

The Norwalk council has contracted with the Western Electric Light Company, of Chicago, for fifty are lights at seventy dollars a year, the contract to cover five years.

The Massillon Independent says that Andy Miller caught a live alligator in the Tuscarawas river, at Navarre, three feet long, and avers that this is no "fish story." Our little boys will have to be careful how they go bathing, if our beautiful river is becoming a Nile or a Ganges.—*Cleveland Daily Republic*.

The next Annual Meeting of the American Missionary Association is to be held in New Haven, Conn., Oct. 19-21. The Association is a national benevolent society. Its work is educational, religious, and industrial, among the people of the South, white and colored, and among the Indians and Chinese in the West.



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September 15, 1886.

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Offers for sale a large list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,
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And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most reasonable terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

Real Estate for Sale.

The undersigned having made arrangements to move West within the next year, offers for sale a frame dwelling house with seven rooms conveniently arranged, and pleasantly situated on Prospect street, the Euclid avenue of Massillon, with a good new barn 12x35 feet, containing coal bins, stables, buggy shed and other conveniences. There are on the premises eighteen choice, bearing grape vines, twelve years of age, and a variety of other fruits. There are also three cisterns and water from the city waterworks.

Also, two good building lots in Pleasant View addition which are "beautiful for siting." Please call on the premises or write to the undersigned at his residence. For further information, please call on Massillon, O., October, 1886. JOEL CORE, 16-17

Groceries!

Abright & Co.'s
CASH STORE.

Largest and Handsomest, Most Complete and best kept stock of general

Groceries,
Provisions,

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SPICES CANNOT BE BEATEN.

WE HAVE EVERYTHING

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50, 60, 75 to \$1.00 per gal. BEST LINSEED OIL PAINTS. Shipped anywhere. All shades. Property owners order direct. Also, best 2 and 3 ply Felt Roofing, with best coating and cement. Agents wanted. Color card price list free. ATLAS PAINT CO., P. O. Box 250, Pittsburgh, Pa.

